

Disaster jet had airport bomb alert

Canadian bomb squad detectives were warned of a threat to the Air India Boeing 747, which exploded off the Irish coast killing 329 people yesterday.

A bomb exploded on a Canadian Pacific flight at Narita airport, Tokyo, killing two baggage handlers yesterday. The passengers had disembarked minutes earlier.

The Air India crash was almost certainly caused by a sudden disintegration of the aircraft because of an explosion inside or a blow from outside. Page 5

Security lapse feared as 329 die in crash

By Tim Jones in London and Trevor Fishlock and John Best in Ottawa

The Air India Boeing 747 which blew up off the Irish coast killing 329 people yesterday should never have been allowed to take off, security experts said last night, after it emerged that Canadian bomb squad detectives had been warned of a threat to the plane.

Sniffer dogs at Montreal "went berserk" as they checked luggage being loaded onto the aircraft. Three pieces of luggage, later found to be harmless, were taken off the plane; it is feared that the inspection may have missed the crucial piece of luggage, which could have been loaded at Toronto, where the aircraft began the flight which was intended to finish in Bombay.

An urgent meeting to look at ways of tightening airline security will be held within the next two days. As well as the crash of the Air India flight, some of the world's leading airline security experts will have to examine how a bomb was placed on a Canadian Pacific flight from Toronto to Tokyo yesterday. The bomb exploded at Tokyo's Narita airport, killing two baggage handlers. Had it gone off only minutes earlier, all 400 passengers on board would almost certainly have been killed. They may owe their lives to favourable weather ensuring that the plane reached Tokyo earlier than scheduled.

Last night no one had claimed responsibility for either of the two bomb attacks, which have called into question the security precautions of the world's airlines.

Inevitably there was suspicion that the attack on the Indian plane could have been carried out by Sikh extremists. Canada has a large Sikh population and there have been frequent violent incidents involving them and other Indians.

The cases were taken to a decompression chamber at the airport. After the crash was reported a bomb disposal squad was called in. X-rays showed what appeared to be wiring in one or all of the bags.

Police at the airport said after the examination that the suitcases did not contain explosives and were not dangerous.

For reasons that were not clear last night the luggage was stored in a large decompression vault and not examined until yesterday morning.

An officer of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police at the airport was asked if it was normal procedure to leave suspect bags overnight in such a way. "Absolutely not," he replied. Asked why they were left overnight, he replied: "I cannot answer that."

In spite of the discovery of the cases there was apparently no effort made at that time to find who had checked them in. Flight 182, bound for Bombay via London, left on time.

A spokeswoman for the North American headquarters of Air India in New York said it was too early to say whether all the passengers who had bought

tickets for the flight had boarded the aeroplane.

"That question is subject to investigation and will take several days to answer," she said.

The flight originated in Toronto. Of the passengers, 279 were Canadian and many of these were people of Indian origin, going to visit their families in India. There were at least 86 children on the flight deck. About 225 boarded the flight in Toronto - some of them had come from Vancouver - and the rest embarked at Montreal.

The Air India offices in Montreal and Toronto were swamped with calls from relatives after the news of the crash.

The External Affairs Department in Ottawa was asked yesterday whether Canadian Sikhs were being questioned in connection with the disaster. A spokesman said: "We cannot say. We are looking at everything."

Mr Sutantra Singh, an official at the Sikh Federation of Canada in Ottawa, said: "Speaking for myself, I am surprised and sorry that this has happened. It is a sad state of affairs."

About 72,000 Sikhs live in Canada. Among them are a few who, like some of the Sikhs living in the United States, are strong supporters of the demand made by Sikh extremists in India that Punjab should be created an independent Sikh state with the name of Khalistan.

Last month the FBI foiled a plot by Sikh terrorists to assassinate Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, during his recent visit to the United States.

Mr Joe Clark, Canada's External Affairs Minister, expressed shock at the disaster. He also condemned what he calls "the terrorist bombing" at Narita airport.

Mr Robin Ginzburg, general manager of the Canadian transport department, said that as far as he knew no one had called to claim responsibility for the attack against the aircraft.

He said that Air India would have been told that baggage had been stopped from entering the plane and that it would have been up to the airline to halt the take-off. He added that baggage was often rejected and airlines frequently took off after bags were removed or rejected.

A spokesman for the transport department said that security measures for all Air India flights at Mirabel were "exceptional".

Indian communities in Canada were shocked by news of the crash. Memorial services were arranged at Hindu temples in Montreal where about 100 of the victims lived.

ON PAGES 4 and 5

Bomb theory
Sikh suspected
Separatists' denial
Sea of seats
Explosion cause

Why were the suspect cases not thoroughly examined at once and left overnight in a security vault?

The suitcases were checked in on Saturday at Mirabel airport, which is 40 miles north of the city. Security staff were alerted when the baggage set off electronic alarms. Dogs trained to sniff out explosives started barking when they sniffed at the cases.

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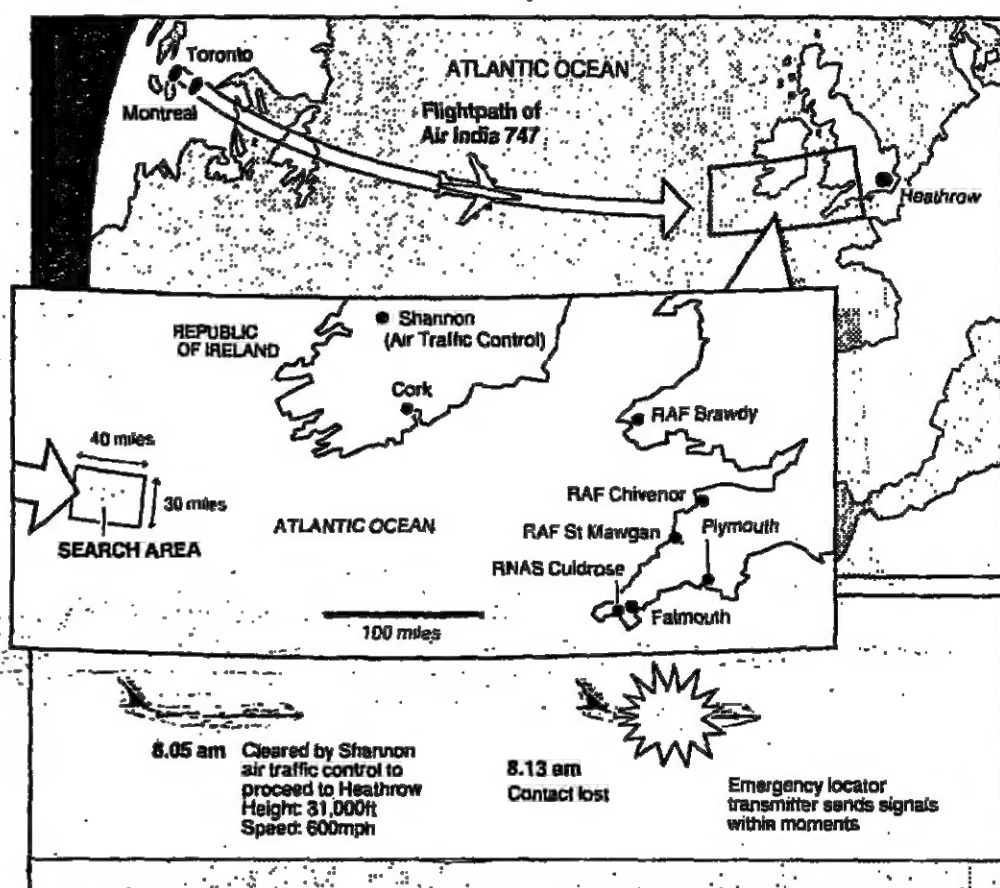
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Irish Army soldiers carrying a body landed by Sea King helicopter at Cork airport



Race against time to find black box

Last night the Irish Navy vessel, Aisling, was still attempting to pinpoint the black box of the Air India plane.

The vessel is in an area 100 miles south-west of the coast of Kerry, where it is believed the plane crashed in an area where the shelf is 5,418 feet below the surface.

The navy vessels are in a race against time to discover the vital black box as it is likely that it will stop transmitting signals after 48 hours.

It has been reported, though not positively, that an American aircraft picked up a signal at about the time the plane crashed yesterday.

Mr Joe Keenan, search co-

Tears at Bombay airport

There were distressing scenes at both Bombay and Delhi airports as the news was broken to relatives waiting for the arrival of flight AI 182 (Michael Hamlyn writes).

Many people broke down and some became hysterical when they saw the names of their relatives on the charts at a special inquiry counter put up by Air India in Delhi. Of the

325 people on board 86 are believed to be children.

Mr R. Shukla, aged 22, broke down when he got confirmation that both his parents were on board the flight.

Two of the passengers Miss Anju Bala, aged 22, and Miss Siran Primal, aged 20, who were returning to Punjab after a number of years abroad to get married.

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Bomb found in hotel near palace

By Patricia Clough

A 5lb time bomb similar to the Brighton bomb which killed five people, was found yesterday in London's Rubens Hotel across the road from Buckingham Palace. It was defused by police explosives experts.

Commander Simon Crawshaw of Scotland Yard's anti-terrorist squad said he had reason to believe the device was planted by the Provisional IRA.

He said the bomb, about half the size of the one which exploded at the Grand Hotel in Brighton, was sophisticated and had an anti-handling device so that it would blow up if disturbed or tampered with.

If it had gone off it could have killed many people, he said.

Police, acting on a tip-off, evacuated the hotel and the area surrounding the south side of the Palace early in the afternoon.

Thatcher backs Ministers urging priority for tax cuts

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Cabinet yesterday reviewed, at a special meeting lasting several hours at Chequer, the expected demands on public expenditure right through to the 1990s, paying special attention to the scope for introducing two tax-cutting Budgets before the next general election.

Mr Margaret Thatcher lined up strongly on the side of her Treasury ministers, Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor, and Mr Peter Ridsdale, the Chief Secretary, and other senior colleagues who believe that tax cuts, financed by further savings in public spending, should be the

Government's priority up to and beyond the next election.

The Prime Minister summoned the full Cabinet to the summit, in addition to Mr John Wakeham, the Chief Whip, and Mr John Gummer, the party chairman, who on Saturday told the Welsh Conservative conference at Llandudno that the Government had a moral duty to push ahead with its tax-cutting policies.

Mr Thatcher had made her own position plain at the same conference when she said that tax cuts were necessary for a thriving economy.

Personal taxes had not yet

Forecaster predicts wettest June

A little more rainfall this week could make it the wettest June for 14 years, according to the London Weather Centre.

About half an inch of rain would see the June 1971 rainfall figure of 3.4 inches equalled in London.

In Randwick, Gloucestershire, the Rev Niall Morrison, an amateur weatherman, has already recorded 4.4 inches. "If we have more rainfall this month it will go into the record books not only as the wettest June but as one of the wettest months at any time of year," he said.

Weather forecast, back page

Israelis to release 31 Shia prisoners

By Our Foreign Staff

Israel announced yesterday that it would release 31 of the 766 predominantly Shia prisoners held in a northern Israeli prison camp today, but has flatly denied that the move has any connection whatsoever with the TWA hijacking.

Israeli sources went out of their way to emphasize that the release were in no way intended as any form of gesture towards the hijackers. They refused to give any indication of how many more might follow, nor even whether more such releases were planned in the near future.

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THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Callous city
Robert Fisk on everyday life in Beirut

Go to blazers
Men's fashion rediscovers the classic jacket

Fellow travellers?
Miles Kingston on two very different guide books

Court proceedings
Wimbledon: full coverage of the first day

Portfolio

The £20,000 weekly prize in the Times Portfolio competition was won by Mrs Polly Harper, of Woodhouse, Woking, Surrey. Two readers shared the £2,000 daily competition prize, Mr Lance Phillips, of Aylesbury, Bucks and Mr Reginald Oliver Hann, of Pontnewydd, Cwmbran, Gwent. Portfolio list, page 16; rules and how to play, information service, back page

Mugabe warning to opponents

Mr Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe's Prime Minister, yesterday urged opposition leaders to bring their parties "now" into his ruling Zanu (PF). He promised to forge ahead with plans for a one-party socialist state if he won the forthcoming elections. Poll strain, page 8

Rainy build-up to Wimbledon

The 1985 Wimbledon championships begin today after a weekend in which for the first time ever the venue for a Grand Prix tennis event had to be switched because of rain. The West of England championships were moved from Bristol to indoor courts at Histon. Voice of Wimbledon, page 11. Rex Bellamy, page 19

Ballot backlash

The first steps will be taken today towards expelling the engineering workers' union from the TUC for accepting government money for postal ballots. Back page

Grain awaits sun

Britain is set for another record grain harvest if a spell of warm weather and sunshine allows the crop to ripen, according to the first of The Times crop surveys. Page 2

Pope's rebuff

Poland's hopes of establishing full diplomatic relations with the Vatican were dashed at an icy meeting between the Pope and the Polish Foreign Minister. Page 7

FOCUS

A 12-page Bicentenary Special Report examines Japan's links with Britain and the ways in which the Japanese are preparing for the 21st century. Pages 29-40

Alliance choice

The Liberal-SDP Alliance may have to choose a single leader before the next general election, senior party figures believe. Page 2

Rosberg wins

Keke Rosberg won the Detroit Grand Prix yesterday, defeating the Ferrari of Stefan Johansson and world championship leader, Michele Alboreto.

Leader page, 13
Letters: On jury challenges, from Mr G. F. Leslie, and others, EEC vetos, from Mr N. Forwood

Leading articles: International terrorism; Science budget
Features, pages 10-12
New Zealand rocking the Anzous boat; Britain's EEC bargain offer; what the teachers should do now; Profile of a changing country; Dan Maskell: The

Obituary, page 14
Mr Richard Griffiths, Mr Geoffrey Butler

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★ ★ ★ ★ ★

Strasbourg court hears companies' final plea for £500m compensation

From Julian Haviland, Political Editor, Strasbourg

The last phase of a five-year legal battle between British industry and government begins today in Strasbourg before the European Court of Human Rights.

Companies including GEC and Vickers have joined with other former owners of aircraft and shipbuilding businesses, nationalized under the last Labour Government, to claim for improved compensation.

The claims, if met in full, would cost the Treasury an estimated £500 million to £600 million. One company, Vespene Thornycroft, was paid £5.3 million for assets valued at the time of nationalization at £37 million.

Some companies were compensated at the time for loss of their cash at the bank, so that in effect their businesses, stock and plant, went for nothing. Compensation was assessed under the terms of the Labour Government's nationalization measure the Aircraft and Shipbuilding Industries Act, 1977. But the actual amount was fixed by Conservative ministers in 1980.

The Government's decision to resist the claims for improved compensation, which in

opposition they had vigorously supported, was taken not on grounds of equity but simply because of Treasury fears over cost.

The claims have since then become inflated by the addition of interest.

The applicants claim that their compensation was grossly inadequate and discriminatory, and in breach of the European Human Rights Convention. The Government has argued that there has been no breach of the convention. The European Commission on Human Rights upheld the Government's view but referred the application to the European Court of Human Rights for a ruling.

British administrations have defended, and usually lost, a number of politically awkward cases before the Strasbourg court. But none has more severely embarrassed ministers with their own supporters in Parliament and the business community.

The shock that the case has triggered was delayed for some years because the initial proceedings before the commission were held in secret.

Ministers were able to tell Parliament that compensation

was "grossly unfair" while at the same time instructing their lawyers to argue in Strasbourg that it was fair.

The applicants have now asked the judges to note the way that "the same Government has spoken with different voices to Parliament and to the commission".

It has also been noted that, in spite of the political importance of the case, neither Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney-General, or Sir Patrick Mayhew, the Solicitor-General, is in Strasbourg to advance in open court a line of defence which was originally adopted for its legal efficacy, not for its political wisdom or respectability, and which some of their government colleagues much regret.

The Government's critics fear that if its arguments are upheld, the decision will weaken property rights in Britain, and sustain the Labour Party's policy when it wins office of repossessing State assets such as British Telecom.

It is also felt that the Government's example will encourage foreign governments to take British investments at nil or derisory compensation.

Alliance considers choosing a leader

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

The Liberal-SDP Alliance will have to choose a single leader before the next general election if an Alliance government looks possible, senior Alliance members believe.

The Alliance sees advantages in continuing its dual leadership if the only realistic aspiration is to hold the balance of power in a hung parliament, but that arrangement will not be satisfactory, it is felt, if the Alliance is perceived to have a chance of winning power outright.

Alliance leaders believe that if it finds itself with consistent support of about 34 or 35 per cent nationally in the opinion polls, the leadership battle will have to be grasped.

The Alliance would have to appoint or elect its own "shadow cabinet" of MPs who would be presented to the electorate as the potential senior ministers.

Senior Social Democrats believe that the leadership election would have to take

place through a one-member, one-vote poll of the membership of both parties. That would give Mr David Steel an advantage over Dr David Owen because of the Liberals' far higher membership. However, it is accepted that some Liberals would support Dr Owen and some SDP members would support Mr Steel.

The two leaders have said that the Alliance would go into the election with a dual leadership, and that the eventual leader would be the head of the party winning the most seats.

They are anxious to avoid what they regard as the unnecessary difficulties caused at the last election by the appointment of Mr Roy Jenkins as "prime-minister designate".

However, some of their most senior colleagues believe that that position could not hold should the Alliance be ahead of the other parties for say, six months.

Haughey in poll triumph

Mr Charles Haughey's Fianna Fail party has won a resounding victory over the government parties, Fine Gael and Labour, in the Irish Republic's local government elections, taking 46 per cent of the vote and control of at least 13 councils.

The most dramatic result was in Dublin where Fianna Fail increased its share of the vote by about 15 percentage points, winning half the corporation and county council seats. Fine Gael, the party of the prime minister, Dr Charles Haughey, dropped its vote in Dublin from 29 to 20 per cent.

MP defeats Militant challenge

Mr Frank Field, Labour MP for Birkenhead, yesterday crushed a challenge from the Militant Tendency to be re-elected as the parliamentary candidate in the next general election. (Philip Webster writes)

Mr Field, who had threatened to resign and force an immediate by-election if he was ousted, defeated the Militant supporter, Ms Cathy Wilson, by 52 votes to 21, with seven abstentions.

The result represents a triumph for Mr Field's tactic of threatening a by-election, which some of his opponents labelled political blackmail.

It undoubtedly discouraged other elements of the left from putting up a candidate, and more senior Militant figures, such as Mr Tony Mulhearn, from standing.

The general view was that if Mr Field had called a by-election and fought it against the official Labour candidate he would have won. He is a popular local MP.

But he has upset left-wingers by refusing to support the occupation of the Cannell Laird shipyard in Birkenhead and has parted company with them on several other issues.

Mr Field said last night: "I think the result will be an enormous encouragement to Neil Kinnock. He has been anxious that the reselection process should run smoothly and many outsiders did not think it would."

But he has upset left-wingers by refusing to support the occupation of the Cannell Laird shipyard in Birkenhead and has parted company with them on several other issues.

Troopship disaster recalled

By Alan Hamilton

Survivors of one of the worst maritime disasters of the Second World War gathered in a London church yesterday to honour the memory of the 4,000 who perished within 30 minutes in the sinking of the troopship *Lancastria*.

The *Lancastria* was a Cunard White Star liner was assisting in the evacuation of British troops from France on June 17, 1940, anchored six miles off St Nazaire. Some 6,000 servicemen of the British Expeditionary Force, RAF crews, and a small number of escaping civilians, had embarked by tender when three German bombs hit the ship.

The *Lancastria* keeled over almost immediately, trapping many hundreds on the lower decks. French fishermen set sail to rescue survivors, but many were machine-gunned by German aircraft as they floated in the water or scrambled aboard tenders.

So grave was the incident that Churchill, fearing a further collapse of morale after Dunkirk, suppressed the news for five weeks. First reports did not appear in British newspapers until July 27.

No one knows the precise number of the dead and the survivors, but the *Lancastria* Survivors' Association, which was reformed in 1981 after 12 years, numbers about 50, with a further 150 children of survivors, and others associated with the rescue.

Yesterday 40 survivors were among the congregation at the Church of St Katherine Cree, deep in the City of London and far from the sea, to attend what has become an annual commemorative service and wreath-laying beneath the stained-glass window, showing Christ walking on the water, installed in 1963 as a memorial.

The wreath was laid by a survivor, Major Jack Lumsden, a survivor's son, Mr Brian Reynolds, and a grandson, Daniel Trappitt, aged nine, whose grandfather Mr Ernest Wilson, then in the Royal Engineers, recalled the fateful day.

"There was panic on board when the bombs fell. Men were cutting the lifeboat ropes with their bayonets to try and get them away, and these already in the lifeboats were being tipped into the water and drowned."

Last week a party of five survivors sailed out in a cutter from St Nazaire to cast a wreath on the waters over the ship, which is now designated an official war grave. The association has launched an appeal for a memorial to be placed on the St Nazaire quayside.

Welsh officials to meet over dismissed pitman

By Rupert Morris

Leaders of the National Union of Mineworkers in South Wales meet today to consider their response to the dismissal of a miner who was cleared at Cardiff Crown Court of all charges in connection with the murder of a taxi-driver during the miners' strike.

There may be walk-outs today at what miners see as the victimization of Mr Anthony Williams, aged 26, of Ty-Coch, Rhymney, mid-Glamorgan. Miners' union officials are urging the men to work normally, and seek redress through the courts.

Mr Williams said yesterday: "I don't see how it can be called justice when I was cleared by a court and then found guilty by the coal board. I think my sacking is wrong and disgusting."

Mr Williams stood trial last month alongside Dean Hancock and Russell Shankland, who were given life sentences for the murder of Mr David Wilkie. A murder charge against Mr Williams was withdrawn, and the jury unanimously cleared him of conspiring to endanger life.

The court heard that Mr Williams had been present when Hancock and Shankland dropped concrete blocks onto Mr Wilkie's taxi from a bridge near Merthyr Tydfil; but he had actively discouraged them.

Yesterday the coal board said: "Although Mr Williams was acquitted at a trial, his employers hold to the view that he was involved in efforts to disrupt the convoy, and accordingly he has been dismissed by reason of his gross misconduct."

The House of Commons Employment Select Committee accused the coal board last week of "arbitrary clemency" in reinstating some miners who had been dismissed during the strike, but not others.

It pointed to the discrepancy between Scotland, where none of 202 dismissed miners had been reinstated, and the North-east, where more than half of the 230 dismissed were subsequently reinstated.

Council asks for £40m to repair high-rise blocks

By Charles Kneivitt, Architecture Correspondent

Birmingham City Council is to ask the government for £40 million to repair its lower blocks of flats. A survey of 140 high-rise blocks has found that 80 have cladding which is dangerously loose.

Surveyors, who abseil down the faces of the blocks, are halfway through a 12 month inspection of all the city's 429 council-owned blocks. Repairs to each block are expected to cost between £40,000 and £42,000. Tenants have been moved out of two blocks.

Mr Clive Pickering, the council's deputy housing officer, said that as well as design problems, several of the blocks seemed to have suffered from acid rain.

Last year the city asked the government for a housing investment allocation of £223 million but received only £62 million. The city spends £75 million a year servicing its housing debt, much of it incurred in building the high-rise flats.

Employers predict inflation fall to 5%

Inflation should drop to about 5 per cent by the end of this year, and output will grow by 4 per cent, the Confederation of British Industry says.

Prospects for the economy next year will depend on "whether we can improve competitiveness and get down interest rates", Mr David Wigglesworth, chairman of the confederation's economic committee, said.

The confederation's latest industrial trends survey, of 1,707 firms, published today shows that price pressures have dropped to their lowest level since September last year.

The number of companies expecting to raise prices dropped for the fourth successive month.

Order books and output expectations remained strong, but export orders weakened.

The fall in the number of companies expected to raise prices will be particularly welcome to the Government, which has argued that the present rise in inflation is temporary.

Job agency planned by Merchant Navy union

The Merchant Navy officers' union could become the first union affiliated to the Trades Union Congress to start its own commercially-run employment agency.

The new enterprise would operate in direct competition with privately-run companies and forms part of the sweeping changes planned by the leadership of the recently re-named Marine, Aviation and Shipping Transport Officers (Numast), formerly the Merchant Navy and Airline Officers' Association.

Mr Eric Nevin, the union's general secretary, is also considering the introduction of training courses and pension and welfare schemes.

The reappraisal of the union's function has been prompted by the "disastrous" contraction of the British merchant fleet, Mr Nevin said at the union's biennial conference in Harrogate last week. He estimated that as many as 10,000 ships' officers out of the union's 27,000 total now sail under foreign flags.

Junior doctors demand more consultant posts

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The leaders of Britain's 26,000 junior hospital doctors are to ask the new National Health Service management board to insist on an increase in the number of consultants.

The move, which is likely to cause angry clashes with consultants at this week's annual meeting of the British Medical Association in Plymouth, reflects junior doctors' mounting frustration during the past decade with the lack of any significant increase in consultant numbers.

As a result fully qualified junior doctors are unable to obtain consultant posts, the junior doctors claim. They add that this deprives patients of better treatment.

Pressure to increase the number of consultants has also come from Sir Gordon Downey, the Comptroller and Auditor General. He says that more consultants with fewer juniors would provide better value for money, possibly saving the health service £100 million a year while improving treatment for patients.

Health authorities also want changes in consultants' contracts so that they can redeploy them, review their job descriptions regularly, and introduce earlier and phased-in retirement.

With a consultant having security of tenure once appointed, the health authorities say, moving them is difficult and the lack of flexibility hampers the planning of an efficient service.

A switch to more consultants providing more night cover and having to work without an "empire" of junior doctors below them. That has led to resistance from some consultants.

The junior doctors decided to write to Mr Victor Pease, chairman of the health service management board, asking him to "impose a solution within the next two years".

NUR may drop strike ballot bar

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

The National Union of Railwaysmen is likely to reassess its militant opposition to the present Government employment legislation, in an attempt to avoid a demand for £200,000 compensation from British Rail.

Mr Jimmy Knapp, general secretary of the 140,000-strong union, implied that the union may decide to hold strike ballots in future, the issue at the heart of the compensation claim.

British Rail has estimated that a 24-hour stoppage in South Yorkshire and the East Midlands in support of the miners earlier this year had cost £200,000 and has demanded that sum from the union.

The board and Mr Knapp are due to meet later this week at the union's annual conference in Ayr. A decision to review the policy may be seen by the board as an olive branch. But Mr Knapp said that he would not pay the £200,000 and urged the management to revert to normal industrial relations or face action.

Killer whale moves to meet mate

Nemo, the killer whale, was settling down at his new home at Windsor Safari Park's sea-world yesterday.

The 125 ton, seven-year-old whale completed his 120-mile journey from Clacton Pier without incident. An hour after his arrival he had a breakfast of 20lbs of fish.

Last night he was due to be introduced to Winnie, also a killer whale, and his intended mate, with whom he will share a pool.

Bodies linked to schoolchildren

Two bodies found on Saturday evening among rocks at Lands End are believed to be those of two of the four children from Stoke Poges, in Buckinghamshire, who were washed into the sea during a school holiday in May.

One body is that of a boy, but a second post-mortem examination will be necessary to establish the sex of the second. The body of one victim was found three weeks after the accident.

Two charged over RUC killing

Two men from Garvagh, Co. Londonderry appeared in court yesterday in connection with the killing of Mr Willis Astew, aged 34, a Royal Ulster Constabulary reservist, a week ago. James McIlann, aged 28, an unemployed farmer, appeared on a murder charge and Patrick McLaughlin, aged 38, is accused of withholding information.

Mary Rose hull to be righted

Henry VIII's flagship, the Mary Rose, is to be put back on an even keel in a £500,000 engineering operation which starts today.

The wooden hull, which is kept in dry dock at Portsmouth naval base, will be rotated from the 60-degree angle at which it sank in the Solent 440 years ago.

Correction

In an agency report on Saturday we quoted Liverpool City Council as saying that the city's chief executive, Mr Alfred Stocks, had instructed all staff not to co-operate with the district auditor. Mr Stocks asks us to state that he has issued no instruction to that effect.

The Engineering Assembly			
The first Engineering Assembly takes place on September 3 and 4 at Birmingham. Elections of members to this Assembly have been conducted by the Electoral Reform Society on behalf of The Engineering Council, the electorate comprising those registered with The Engineering Council as Chartered Engineers (CEng), Technician Engineers (TEng) and Engineering Technicians (EngTech). The declaration of results is as follows:			
	CEng	TEng/EngTech	
Region 1 Scotland West	RH King J Lewis D G McKinlay A H Stobbs	DW Fulton J Strang	
Region 2 Scotland East	SC Agnew RPF Lauder CA MacArthur B Malcolm	RA Laird J McCann	
Region 3 Northern Ireland	GP Blair WTE Cousins BW Hogg PH Reid	GS Anken WR Gordon	
Region 4 Northern Ireland	BW Atkinson KH Best EP Crowdy DG Gregg	JG Allison M Burn	
Region 5 North West	CB Cooper DS Large LM Maynard RW Snudden	S Andrews DTD Cooper	
Region 6 Yorkshire	BFN Briggs R Corrigan PG Cranston DA Taylor	KC Cousins G Firth	
Region 7 Merseyside & N Wales	B Bernard GM Croable RA Hughes EC James	CJ Elson JO Shea	
Region 8 South Wales	J Ayles HA Barker AW Davies R Stewartson	GD Thomas WT Wyatt	
Region 9 Midlands		C Crane R Smith	
Region 10 East Midlands	ER Brasley DH Brown F Glen JB Guy	G Burke GS Christie	
Region 11 East Midlands	H Banham JL Dumbrell A Longmuir ZJ Seembaek	HM Coker CM Wright	
Region 12 Thames Valley	JM Backhouse CE Blackwell RM Hand BM Hill	M Brian RJ Ellis	
Region 13 Bedford /Oxford	AW Durlay TE James DR Sarnson EH Shaw	R Burn ID Dunsby	
Region 14 Kent & Sussex	Q Ash J Highways BW Staynes DJ Wood	TJ Maskell WJ Wickham	
Region 15 Surrey		G A Martin (One vacancy)	
Region 16 Southern	RGW Hathaway JM Kretschmer ME Lawrence JD Sampson	CH Goom RA Symons	
Region 17 South West	DW James E Naylor JJD Richardson RWE Rowell	AGH Batt JKH Warren	
Region 18 Devon & Cornwall	P Carr JR Corless CK Kennedy F Tomlinson	DR Mills GA Woodford	
Region 19 London Central	EP Booth RC Killick AMF Palmer GMJ Williams	MH Fox CH Simmons	

A list of successful candidates for Region 9 (Chartered Engineer) and Region 15 (Chartered Engineer) will be published in The Times on Monday, July 26, 1985.

Branch general meetings: Region 13, Bedford/Oxford: 1900 hrs Wednesday, October 15, 1985, Main Hall, Buckingham College of Further Education, High Wycombe. Region 15, Surrey: 1930 hrs Wednesday, February 12, 1986, Assembly Hall, Royal Air Force Establishment, Farnborough. Region 16, London Central: 1800 hrs Wednesday, November 13, 1985, Institution of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster. Information concerning branch general meetings in other regions was circulated to the electorate with the voting papers.

Signed JH Carrill Secretary

Duke's inquiry may back ending mortgage relief

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

An inquiry into British housing under the chairmanship of the Duke of Edinburgh is expected to recommend the phasing out of mortgage tax relief in its report next month.

The inquiry, set up under the auspices of the National Federation of Housing Associations, to which Prince Philip is patron, started a year ago and marks the centenary of the 1885 Royal Commission on housing for the working classes. Its terms of reference required it to consider in particular the housing problems facing those with low or limited incomes.

There was no official confirmation yesterday of the proposal to end mortgage tax relief, but the first report of the inquiry, published in January, hinted at the need for radical reform of housing finance. Several of the 84 main submissions to the inquiry, which also heard evidence from about 200 other organizations and individuals, blamed the inequities of tax relief in part for failure to generate finance for new and improved housing, and the Duke of Edinburgh in his preface referred to it.

He wrote that the inquiry, in which he has taken a close interest, had noted "the various anomalies in the arrangements for financing owner-occupation on the one hand, and rented housing on the other. We feel sure that a more rational and fair structure could be devised to the benefit of all parties."

A summary of the evidence said that the allowances against tax for those borrowing for

house purchase was worth more to the highest rate taxpayers than to those with lower income, and more to those able to afford a large mortgage than those only able to buy a cheaper house.

The summary states: "Although this may encourage owner occupiers to trade up and move to more expensive housing, thereby releasing a cheaper home, many of those presenting evidence felt the impact of tax concessions to be inequitable."

In its evidence to the inquiry, the Housing Research Foundation pointed out the political setbacks facing a government trying to remove tax relief since it would hit first time buyers particularly hard.

The foundation, financed mainly by the National Housing Council, a non-political body made up of nominees of all the main housing interests, concluded that this adverse effect would be mitigated, "but not wholly removed, if the change took place over 10 or 15 years, and if new housing allowances were particularly available to first time buyers, possibly first time buyers of newly built houses."

The question of mortgage tax relief remains a controversial area of the housing problem. Suggestions of reform by a Labour government have been made, but both the Prime Minister and Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, have said that they would not sanction any change in the mortgage relief system.

Benefit tribunals may be saved

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Sciences Correspondent

The Government is to reconsider its plans to end independent appeals tribunals for people on supplementary benefit who are refused payments for items such as furniture or cookers.

Under the Government's Green Paper on social security, such payments will come from a new discretionary Social Fund, which in many cases will give loans rather than grants.

Appeals would be heard by local management, not independently.

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, has agreed to review the appeals mechanism. He is insisting, however, that "we do not want to return to a situation in which inflexibility leads to a decision which is made in one part of the country being applied throughout the rest of the country."

The British Association of Social Workers, which had been pressing Mr Fowler to reconsider, said yesterday that it was deeply disturbed at his plans.

"You appear to be supporting decision-making by individual DHSS officers," Mr Peter Riches, the association's chairman, told Mr Fowler in a letter.

Mr Riches added that it was essential that help should be given as grants, not loans to be repaid from weekly benefit.

He said that any loan from the Social Fund would cause the claimant to live on an income below subsistence level during the repayment period, because it did not appear that the new basic level of income support would include an allowance to repay loans.



Taha Aitkins (Brixton) serving, with two of the ball girls ready for action (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Harlem win tennis battle of Brixton

It may not have been the centre court at Wimbledon but Brockwell Park in south-east London was every bit as important for the future of British tennis yesterday.

Out on the courts America may have triumphed over Britain again, but off there was

a new wave of interest in the game.

Organized by the Inner City Tennis Club, the Brixton GB versus Harlem USA two-day tournament was a chance for the Americans to get even for last year's 7-4 thrashing by the Brits in New York. Presenting the trophies were Arthur Ashe,

former Wimbledon and United States champion, and Vitas Gerulaitis, an American tennis player.

Founded eight years ago under the wing of the Mohammed Ali Sports Association, the Inner City Tennis Club is based at Brockwell Park. The club provides free

year-round coaching and equipment every Saturday on the park's seven courts. It also gives coaching courses throughout the rest of the Greater London Council area, particularly the inner city.

Voice of tennis, page 11 Wimbledon review, page 19

Spain to call for EEC ban on term 'British Sherry'

Spain is likely to press the European Economic Community to ban the use of the phrase "British Sherry" after Spain becomes a member of the EEC next year (John Young writes).

The word sherry is a corruption of Jerez, the centre of the main producing area in Andalusia. Britain has long been one of the most important markets for sherry produced and bottled in Spain, and sales are worth an

estimated £275 million a year.

However, we also drink some £120 million of the cheaper so-called "British Sherry", made from imported grape juice. The Spanish believe that it should be defined simply as fortified wine. Señor José Ignacio Domecq, the head of Jerez's best known "ruling family", interviewed in the latest issue of *The Grocer*, says that sales would be only marginally affected.

'Value for money' found in pacemaker operations

Heart pacemaker operations and hip replacement surgery are "best buys" in terms of improved survival and quality of life, a report published today says.

They give 20 times as good value for money as kidney dialysis treatment in hospital, according to the report from the office of Health Economics.

Its author, Professor George Teeling Smith, the office's director, argues that National

Health Service resources should be allocated partly on the basis of the extent to which they improve patients' quality of life. One way of doing that is to measure the improvement in a person's expectation of survival combined with their quality of life using a system of "quality-adjusted life years".

Measurement of Health (Office of Health Economics, 12 Whitehall, London, E11).

Repairs bill for private reservoir owners

By John Young

Owners of reservoirs and artificial lakes may be forced to drain them or face heavy bills for repairs, even where they are not responsible for the threat to human life.

The Country Landowners' Association is objecting to the manner in which the government is implementing the Reservoir Act, 1975, which from next year requires safety inspection of any dam or containing wall enclosing more than five million gallons of water. That is roughly the equivalent of a five or six acre lake with an average depth of about four feet.

Mr Alan Longworth, the association's water adviser, said that because no public money was involved, the government was imposing stricter requirements on private owners than it was prepared to adopt for sea defences, which were its own responsibility.

The association did not deny that some reservoirs were a danger to human life, particularly in parts of the north-west where they had been built in the last century to supply now defunct industries. But others in remote rural areas offered no possible threat.

One case was a reservoir on the Ray Estate in Northumberland, seven miles from the nearest habitation but popular with anglers and bird watchers. Its owner, Lord Devonport, was faced with a bill of up to £250,000 for repairs to the dam, although it produced an income of only £1,500 a year.

Pill appeal

The Department of Health and Social Security's appeal against the Court of Appeal ruling won by Mrs Victoria Gillick that under-age girls cannot be put on the contraceptive pill without parental consent begins in the House of Lords today.

Computer progress reports

Britain's progress in advanced computer research and its preparations to meet the challenge of Japanese and American high technology is to be the subject of a conference in Edinburgh this week (Our Technology Correspondent writes).

The three-day conference, which begins tomorrow, will be attended by more than 300 delegates who will be discussing details of more than 100 research projects, embracing all aspects of the new generation of computers which will be able to talk and learn rather like humans.

The projects are part of the government scheme called the Alvey Programme, named after the managing director of British Telecom, Mr John Alvey, who studied this field, and recommended research. The budget for the five-year programme, which began about two years ago, is £350 million of which £200 million comes from the Government and the remainder from industry.

Leading electronics companies are involved in the projects in partnership with universities.

Private business schools 'would save £10m'

By Lacy Hodges, Education Correspondent

Britain's 28 university business schools have failed to turn out the kind of managers the country needs and their postgraduate courses should be run by commercial organizations, according to a report published today.

The document, details of which were forecast in *The Times* on June 12, says that £10 million of taxpayers' money would be saved and courses would be sharpened if postgraduate business studies were hived off from universities.

Professors Brian Griffiths and Hugh Murray, authors of the paper from the Institute of Economic Affairs, argue that business schools are failing to produce the numbers of graduates expected of them and are criticized by industry for being too academic.

The professors, who are senior faculty members at the City University Business School in London, accuse the schools of being too remote from the real world of business, too restricted in what they do and hindered by an unadventurous teaching staff who have security of tenure.

"Risk-taking is being taught

in, and by, a risk-averse culture", they say in criticizing the 28 university business schools which offer Master of Business Administration (MBA) degrees.

When the schools were set up twenty years ago, in the wake of the Franks and Robbins report, it was expected they would turn out about 2,000 MBAs a year, of which the newly-established schools of London and Manchester would produce 200, they say.

But the number of students taking full-time postgraduate business and management studies has increased from 1,355 in 1972/73 to 1,530 in 1982/83 - a rise of 13 per cent. London and Manchester are between them producing just over half of what Franks expected of them.

To match the United States in the proportion of graduates its produced, Britain would have to be educating about 15,000 students a year, the professors say.

Whose Business? by Brian Griffiths and Hugh Murray, £2.50, from the Institute of Economic Affairs, 1 Lord North Street, London SW1.

Nuclear danger 'less than puff of cigarette'

By Tony Samstag

One of the most "gigantic" imaginable accidents at the planned Sizewell nuclear power station would do no more harm to the population of London than one puff of a cigarette a week, Sir Walter Marshall, chairman of the Central Electricity Generating Board, is to tell an environmental conference today.

In a speech prepared for delivery at Queens' College, Cambridge, where the year-old UK centre for Economic and Environmental Development has convened a conference on "sustainable development in an industrial economy", he says: "Let us suppose that a gigantic 'imaginable' accident at Sizewell gives a radiation dose of one REM to everyone in London.

"This would be an accident 100 times the size of the 1957 Windscale accident, and 10,000 times the size of Three Mile Island (in the United States), and the probability of it

School governor barred from race hearing

Mr Ruben Goldberg, a governor of Drummond Middle School in Bradford, was told yesterday that he could not participate in the disciplinary hearing into the conduct of Mr Ray Honeyford, the headmaster, who has been accused of racist views.

Mr Goldberg had asked to be allowed in as an observer, after announcing earlier that he was boycotting the inquiry because it was biased in favour of Mr Honeyford.

Mr Goldberg had taken with him confidential documents issued only to those taking part in the hearing being held in private at Ilkley College.

Mr Ernest Kinder, the Conservative councillor chairing the hearing, said: "In view of what he had done we felt he had already relinquished the right as a governor to attend, and there is no place for observers at such a meeting. Accusations of bias are being made by a man who has only been a governor a week."

Dalyell chosen

Mr Tam Dalyell was re-elected yesterday as Labour's parliamentary candidate for Linlithgow. There were no rivals.

Tumbling cost of overseas calls

By Bill Johnstone, Technology Correspondent

Communications satellites and other advanced technology have cut the cost of international telephone calls to a fraction of what it was 20 years ago. Between 1961 and 1983, the cost of a three-minute call to the United States dropped from £18 at 1983 prices to less than £2.

Details of the telephone revolution and the influence space exploration has had on military and civil communications is outlined in a new book *The Space Business*, published this week.

Its author, Mr Peter Marsh, says: "The humble handset is one of this century's most popular scientific inventions. In 1920, just 25 million people had telephones. The figure grew to 50 million in 1945; 175

million in 1965; today the world contains some 500 million telephones.

Extensive cable laying and the advances in that technology helped to increase the use of telephones. However, it is the communication satellites orbiting at 22,000 miles above Earth, that have contributed so substantially to the growth of telephones.

By the end of 1983, Mr Marsh says there were 84 civil communications satellites in orbit for use by Western countries.

For Western Europe, the book says that there are "a series of five publicly-owned communications satellites, the first of which was launched in June, 1983. These so-called European Communications

Satellites, operated by a body called Eutelsat, will channel calls in Paris, with channel telephones, TV, programmes and business data. In Europe, privately-owned corporations may start to operate satellite networks."

The Space Business (by Peter Marsh, Penguin, £1.95).

Cost of a three minute overseas telephone call		(1983 prices)	
		1961	1983
FR	22.50	22.71	
Australia	210.00	22.71	
USA	118.00	21.68	
Poland	25.50	21.24	
West Germany	22.00	21.24	
1983 prices			

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● Wreckage widely scattered

● Canada Sikhs suspected

● Accusation denied

● Safety record

Bomb theory grows as rescuers find wreckage and fractured bodies

By Craig Seton

Eye witness accounts from the British master of a merchant ship and an RAF doctor disclosed every sign of "massive destruction" of the Air India 747 and showed that the first bodies recovered from the sea had suffered multiple and massive fractures, it was learned last night.

The evidence, strongly suggesting that the aircraft was breaking up when it hit the water, supported the increasing likelihood that a bomb had exploded on board and that the aircraft smashed into the sea soon afterwards from 31,000 feet.

The first account came from Captain R McDougall, master of the Panamanian-registered Laurentian Forest, which was the first ship on the scene, arriving within an hour, in his report to the Falmouth maritime rescue co-ordination centre. The centre controlled the surface operation 120 miles west of Ireland, from its headquarters in Cornwall.

Mr Peter Harris, regional controller, told *The Times*: "There is every sign of massive destruction. The wreckage is completely smashed up and spread over five miles. The bodies are said to have suffered from massive fractures. This is not an aircraft which ditched or ran out of power. It went

literally straight into the sea."

The RAF doctor, flown from Holyhead, was the first doctor on the scene. He was lowered to one of the rescue vessels on the scene and reported that the bodies he examined, out of the 70 or more that had been recovered by 6pm had multiple fractures.

Although the overall rescue was being co-ordinated by the Plymouth rescue co-ordination centre, the Falmouth operation was swung into action to seek the help of any shipping in the area, while Plymouth handled the aviation side. The crash happened right on the border of the United Kingdom and Irish rescue co-ordination areas.

Mr Harris said the last the aircraft was heard of was at 7.13 am when it went off the radar screens. Shortly afterwards an emergency beacon was detected and the alarm raised.

The Falmouth centre put out a radio broadcast to all ships and an alert through the Inmarsat maritime satellite.

The Laurentian Forest, a roll-on, roll-off vessel, was within about one hour's steaming of the crash site. When that vessel arrived at the scene and first spotted wreckage and bodies, it became the on-the-spot centre of the search operation.

The master, Mr McDougall, ordered lifeboats to be launched in an attempt to retrieve bodies, but they were recalled when the weather started to deteriorate. Winds were between 15 and 20 knots and although visibility was seven miles, there were squalls in the area.

Shortly afterwards the Irish patrol vessel Aisling arrived at the scene and the Falmouth co-ordinators made that warship the local co-ordinator of the surface search.

The first aircraft on the scene was a British Nimrod, which was airborne at the time and diverted to the crash site. It was followed by two helicopters from RAF Braxley in South Wales, and two Sea Kings from RNAS Culdrose in Cornwall. All the helicopters had to stop and refuel at Cork.

Their job was to look for survivors or bodies.

An American Air Force C-130 Hercules and an American "Jolly Green Giant" helicopter also went to the crash site. Eight Spanish fishing vessels and other merchant ships also went to the area.

By 6pm the Laurentian Forest had recovered 15 bodies, another merchant ship, the Norman Amiral, had recovered 29, and the Irish Aisling had 22.



A woman whose daughter was on the crashed Air India jet tearing her hair at Delhi airport yesterday on hearing that the passengers were believed dead.

Families of crew thought dead

Many of the Air India crew killed in yesterday's disaster perished with their families.

Miss Kalina Jandura, an air hostess, said that the long-haul Canada flight from which they were returning had included a week-long stopover.

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Delhi suspects Sikhs based in Canada

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

Although there was no immediate evidence of who was responsible for the Air India 747 disaster, the first assumption of those involved is that Sikh terrorists are to blame.

There has been comparative peace in the troubled state of Punjab for several weeks despite the fact that the first anniversary of the Indian Army's seizure of the Golden Temple of Amritsar was earlier this month.

Both moderate and extreme factions of the Sikh political party, Akali Dal, marked the anniversary with week-long religious and political events during what they called "Genocide week".

But although the rest of the India held its breath expecting some terrorist outrage, nothing happened that week.

The fact that the Sikhs are capable of wholly indiscriminate terror bombing was made plain, however, by the death and destruction caused when they concealed bombs inside transistor radios and left them on buses in three northern states, and in Delhi.

More than 100 people were killed in those attacks and the police made a number of arrests after.

But the connection with Canada - the Air India flight No 182 was on its way from Toronto and en route to Bombay and Delhi via London - makes the inference virtually certain. For Canada has long been known to shelter many of the most extreme exiled Sikh separatists.

The United States Federal Bureau of Investigation announced last month that it had foiled a Sikh terrorist plot to kill Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, when he visited the United States. The FBI said that of the five Sikhs they arrested four were illegal immigrants who were believed to have come from Canada.

According to reports in Britain, Sikhs have established military training in remote parts of Canada where the art of terror bombing is taught.

Canada was among the first countries, along with the United Kingdom, to have visa requirements imposed on its nationals when they visited India. Previously no formalities at all were demanded, but because the authorities wished to keep track of suspected Canadian Sikhs, visa controls were imposed on everyone.

The Indian authorities have long blamed the influence of foreign-based Sikhs for funding and stimulating many of the excesses of Sikh extremists.

The Sikhs have been campaigning for more favourable treatment for Punjab, for more freedom for the Sikh religion and for more political power ever since the new, smaller state of Punjab and two other states, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, were created out of greater Punjab. The agitation was led by a moderate group of Sikh leaders under the religious and political guidance of Sant Harmandir Singh Longowale throughout 1982 and 1983 it concentrated on peaceful courting of arrest and other mass demonstrations. However, the leadership of the agitation increasingly passed into the hands of the militants, mainly young religious zealots belonging to the all-India Sikh Students' Federation, under the influence of Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale. Increasingly they began calling for the establishment of a separate Sikh state, which they called Khalistan.

Sant Bhindranwale was killed in the assault on the Golden Temple.

Many terrorist acts were committed during 1983 by a breakaway group of militants called the Babbar Khalsa, many of whom were based in the US and Canada.

Separatists reject accusation

By Michael Horsnell

Leaders of the Sikh communities in Britain and Canada last night rejected suggestions that the Air India jet was destroyed by a bomb planted by Sikh separatists.

Sikhs represent more than 80 per cent of the 200,000 Canadians of Indian origin, whose largest communities are in British Columbia and Ontario.

Protests were organized after the Indian Army stormed the Golden Temple in Amritsar last year, killing Sikh militants inside. But there were no serious outbreaks of violence against the smaller Hindu communities in Canada, as there were elsewhere.

Temporary boycotts were organized against Air India, by Sikhs and there were minor demonstrations outside Indian consulates.

But the strong Sikh separatist movement in Canada has no history of violence and relations were Hindus are said to be good.

Mr Gian Ranshawa, a regional Canadian director of the World Sikh Organization, told *The Times* from Vancouver: "There would have been Sikhs and Hindus and other nationalities aboard the aircraft so it would be illogical to think of an attack by separatists. The question of terrorist attack seems hypothetical to me."

Mr Mohinder Singh, founder president of the Supreme Council of Sikhs in Britain, said in London: "It is a terrible tragedy but I can see no obvious political logic behind the suggestions that the aircraft was blown up by a bomb."

The end of flight AI 182

Continued from page 1

With a crew of 13 on board, the aircraft - call sign Rescue 51 - flew at 500ft above the sea at 250mph relying on visual observation.

Another Nimrod from Kinloss stood by to replace it at noon and two more Nimrods remained on stand-by at RAF St Mawgan, Cornwall.

Eight Sea King helicopters from RAF Braxley in Wales and RAF Culdrose, Cornwall, joined in the search in moderate conditions, together with three Shimos. Visibility was down to 10 miles and there was cloud cover down to 500ft with a wind of 10 knots. The Nimrods coordinated the emergency operation which was supported by merchant shipping. The search centred on a spot about 100 miles west south-west of the southern tip of Ireland.

A spokesman at RAF Kinloss said: "We handed into the locator beacons immediately and found the wreckage."

Flight AI 182 was believed to have been flying at its final cruise level of 310 (31,000ft) at a speed of 600 mph (500 knots). It would have asked for descent after passing Land's End from London air traffic control at West Drayton and its course to Heathrow would have taken her via the radio beacons at Boleyn near Bournemouth, Midhurst and Ockham, just south of Heathrow.

Air traffic radar at the spot where the aircraft crashed operates only at the higher altitudes of 25,000ft and above.

Jumbo has a good safety record

There are no clues in the history of Boeing 747 jumbo jets as to why this one crashed (our Transport Editor writes).

Despite its huge size, and the technological advance that had to be made when it was designed in the 1960s, the jumbo has one of the best safety records of any aircraft.

There were widespread fears before it entered service of the aircraft crashing in central London and killing thousands. That has not happened.

More than 600 jumbos have been delivered to nearly 70 airlines and most of those are still flying. They have flown 8,400 million miles and carried 576 million passengers.

In 16 years, just 12 have been lost in accidents, with nearly 1,700 deaths. In none of those cases has the accident been clearly attributable to aircraft failure.

The previous worst accident was the collision at Tenerife runway in 1977 between a jumbo belonging to KLM and another belonging to Pan Am when 582 died in the fire and explosion. The Russian shooting down of a Korean Airlines jumbo in 1983 killed 269 people.

Other incidents include: 1970: Pan Am craft blown up by terrorists at Cairo. No one hurt.

1973: Japan Airlines craft blown up at Benghazi. No casualties.

1974: Lufthansa, crashed on take-off at Nairobi, 59 killed.

1975: Air France, caught fire Bombay, no one hurt.

1976: Iranian military craft blew up in the air over Spain, 17 killed.

1978: Air India, crashed into sea after take-off from Bombay, 213 killed.

1980: Korean Airlines, landed short at Seoul, 14 killed.

1983: Avianca, hit hill near Madrid, 185 killed.

1985: Air India, crashed off Ireland, 325 killed.

The jumbo is said by pilots to be a fine aircraft to fly, and Boeing claim it was the most tested aircraft to come into service. It was the first to have four independent hydraulic systems providing protection against engine and systems failure, and the first to have five aircraft devoted to a four-year test programme.

Each jumbo costs about £100 million (£77m). It still has no rival as a jumbo-sized long-distance carrier. New versions are still being developed including a long range craft for 7,000-mile flights against 5,000 to 6,000 at present, and a stretched version which could accommodate between 700 and 1,000 passengers.

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● 'A sea of metal fragments'

Explosion most likely cause of Boeing 747 disaster

Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

The Boeing 747 crash was almost certainly caused by the sudden disintegration of the aircraft as a result of an explosion within or a blow from without.

That follows from the sudden disappearance of its blip from monitoring radar screens, the almost vertical descent of the wreckage, and the lack of any message from its flight crew.

An explosive device could have been activated either deliberately or accidentally after being smuggled on board at Montreal.

An explosion could have been caused from outside by an object such as a meteorite striking the aircraft and causing explosive decompression. While that could have injured passengers and crew, it would be unlikely to cause fatal damage to the aircraft. The chances of such an occurrence are so slight that human intervention is much more likely.

The crash was almost certainly not caused by:

Explosion caused by systems failure: Like other modern jets,

the Boeing 747 is designed to such a high degree of fail-safety that experts yesterday simply could not think of any mechanical failure that would cause the aircraft to blow up. If fuel, hydraulics, or electricals failed it could still glide more than 100 miles from the height it was at and send out messages by battery-powered transmitter.

Collision: Airspace at that height is not very crowded, and any other aircraft would have shown on control radar screens; Weather: Clear air turbulence is a theoretical possibility, but it would have had to be so violent as to wreck the aircraft and probably render the flight crew unconscious too — an unlikely event.

Investigation of the causes of the disaster could involve Britain's accidents investigation branch at Farnborough.

Since the accident occurred in international air space, it falls to either India as the aircraft's owner, or the United States as its maker to conduct the inquiry, but Britain's team has offered assistance, and could be called upon.

Disaster jet had airport bomb alert

Continued from page 1

● Airline officials said in Bombay that relatives of victims of the crash were expected to leave tomorrow for London on a chartered flight (Reuters reports).

Officials were trying to speed up passport formalities and a special counter issuing tickets was set up at the airport, where distraught people jostled for news.

● Royal Navy and Air Force crews involved in the recovery operation are confident they will today find the 747's 'black box' flight recorder (Colin Hughes writes from Cork).

Lieutenant Commander Ivor Milne, from the Royal Naval Air Station Culdrose, who is co-ordinating the air operation, said that chances of finding the black box were quite good. "We have had one report that it has been seen and that the crew knew where it is to be found, but that has not been confirmed. It was not picked up because the crews were more concerned about searching for any possible survivors. It is not our priority to pick up the black box but obviously it is important for the investigation."

"The search area is so small and the conditions are quite good, so the chances are that if it is there, we will come across it."

He said the box was designed to float, and he anticipated that all wreckage and bodies still on the surface tomorrow would be recovered.



Firemen amid the debris of baggage in the sorting room of Tokyo International Airport at Narita yesterday.

Canadian jet escapes explosion

Tokyo (Reuters) — A Canadian jet with 390 people aboard apparently narrowly escaped being blown up on a flight from Vancouver to Tokyo yesterday.

The Canadian Pacific Air Boeing 747 arrived 15 minutes early and been on the ground at Narita airport for 40 minutes when a container loaded with suitcases from the hold blew up, killing two Japanese cargo handlers and badly injuring four others.

The explosion brought down part of the concrete ceiling in the baggage sorting area as passengers queued to collect their suitcases at 0620 GMT, 55 minutes before the Air India jet crashed.

India has asked for information about the explosion. Questioned last night about reports that the blast was triggered by a time-bomb, Masafumi Ebis of the Narita airport police said: "So far we have not found any time-bomb equipment among the debris."

Six workers were unloading luggage from four containers that had been taken to the side of a conveyor that takes luggage out to arriving passengers when the explosion came.

The uncrashed aircraft later left for Hong Kong after unloading 323 passengers, 252 Japanese and 71 foreigners, as well as 10 baggage containers.

India sends investigation team

India's Minister of State for Civil Aviation Mr Ashok Gheot, said yesterday: "An explosion is considered a possible cause in view of the fact that the wreckage is reported to be spread over a wide area."

He added that a team of Indian aviation officials had left for Ireland to investigate the cause of the crash.

Air India officials also said the Government had asked Japan for more information about an explosion yesterday at Tokyo's international airport.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Prime Minister, a former airline pilot, said he had ordered a judicial inquiry into the disaster.

Air India said most of the 303 passengers were Indian. There

were at least 86 children on the plane.

It said the pilot, Captain H S Narendra, aged 56, had 35 years' experience and had logged more than 10,000 hours flying time.

Three Indian passenger aircraft have been hijacked in the last four years. The hijackers

were all Sikh extremists. All three planes belonged to the domestic service, Indian Airlines.

In Bombay, an Air India official said agents from India's Central Bureau of Intelligence had started to make inquiries about the crash. He said a security alert had been ordered at all India's international airports.

'Sea of seats and bits of metal'

From Colin Hughes, Cork

Royal Air Force and Royal Navy helicopters from the British mainland arrived bearing stretcher-loads of bodies at Cork airport last night, having spent the day at sea holding the dead from the water.

The gruesome task of the helicopter winchmen was made easier by the bodies all lying in a two mile square area of the Irish Sea 180 miles off Cork, suggesting the plane broke up shortly before, or on, impact.

By 7.30 last night six helicopters had flown into Cork bearing 41 bodies between them. Crew members said they were mostly Asians, and included two children and one teenage girl.

First on the scene was an RAF Sea King from RAF Brize Norton, co-piloted by Flight Lieutenant John Deane. "We flew straight to the scene in the hope we might find survivors," he said. "We immediately realized that was not going to be the case."

He said the jet had broken up into small pieces. "The area was strewn with seats, luggage and bits of metal. It was an horrific scene."

The helicopter's pilot, Flight Lieutenant Paul Redfern, said they picked up what appeared to be a child at one point, only to find it was a doll. None of the bodies were wearing life jackets and the helicopters crews saw no inflated rafts.

At the airport, soldiers from the Irish Army 1st Field Medical Corps ferried the blanket-covered bodies from the helicopters through a dismal drizzle to a makeshift morgue at the airport.

Flight Lieutenant Peter Wallis, pilot of the third RAF helicopter to land, said he had been in the air for seven hours. "We were picking up bodies five at a time and then landing them on the hatches of a cargo ship nearby called the Norman Amstel."

"We took about 15 that way and then brought another 12 back here. That was all we could do. It was just a matter of picking up dead bodies."

He said the bodies were surprisingly intact, and none appeared to have suffered burns. "Really, it was impossible to make out any sign of what may have caused the crash."

He added that the wind and seas were gradually dispersing the wreckage, but he expected to be flying again this morning to renew the search.

Mr Karin Doshi, the Indian Ambassador to the Republic of Ireland, who arrived at Cork airport to witness the recovery operation, described the crash as an appalling tragedy. Asked to comment on suggestions of a bomb, possibly placed by terrorists, he would only reply: "The experts will have to decide that."

RAF centre mounts its biggest rescue

By Nicholas Timmins

Yesterday's rescue operation 120 miles off the southern tip of Ireland, was the biggest ever handled by the Royal Air Force rescue coordination centre at Plymouth and the disaster it had always hoped would never happen.

The centre had rehearsed a "dry run" for a jumbo ditching in the 660,000 square miles of the North Atlantic for which it is responsible and Squadron Leader David "Perry" Mason, the RAF controller at the rescue operation, said yesterday: "It was the one we hoped would never occur."

"When jumbos have gone down in other parts of the world they have always had our sympathy but now we are experiencing it ourselves. But we have studied the problem and are fairly confident that we have done everything we should have done."

The first Nimrod from RAF Kinloss in Scotland, was off the ground by 08.11 shortly followed by Sea King helicopters from RAF Broadby in Pembrokeshire.

A United States Air Force Hercules en route from Iceland was diverted over the scene and in all, 17 aircraft were involved in the search including Royal Navy Sea Kings from Culdrose. "Jolly Green Giants", the giant HH 53 USAF helicopters from Woodbridge in Suffolk which in Vietnam were the helicopter gunships, plus three Chinooks from RAF Odiham.

The coordination centre organized aircraft over the sea with an RAF Nimrod over the crash area coordinating the helicopters working below.

Bodies were being transferred to surface ships including an Irish naval vessel and a merchant ship for return to Cork.

Squadron Leader Mason said that the operation was the biggest the centre had undertaken, and was bigger even than the Fastnet race rescue of 1979.

Squadron Leader Barry Holden of the Royal Auxiliary Air Force, called in as part of the six-man team coordinating the air rescue, said: "The problem is in fact that you are swamped with help. Everybody volunteers."

With wreckage from the plane scattered across a few square miles, only five aircraft at any one time were operating above the scene for much of the day. The aim was to reduce the risk of collision in low level operations too far out to sea for good quality radar cover. The drilling platform, High Sea Driller, helped to refuel the helicopters.

A doctor flown out on one of the Sea Kings to examine some of the bodies reported "extensive damage" to some of them, indicating that the plane crashed heavily into the sea, Squadron Leader Mason said. The rescue centre refused last night officially to give up hope of survivors.

Pakistan shocked

Islamabad (AP) — President Zia ul-Haq of Pakistan President Zail Singh of India a message yesterday saying he was "deeply shocked and grieved to learn of the terrible tragedy that has struck an Air India plane".

Mr Mohammed Khan Junejo, the Prime Minister, also sent a message to Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister,

conveying his "deep sense of sorrow and grief over the tragic air crash".

He said the news has "shocked and distressed the Government and people of Pakistan. On their behalf as well as my own, I express our sympathies with the people of India in this hour of grief and tragedy."



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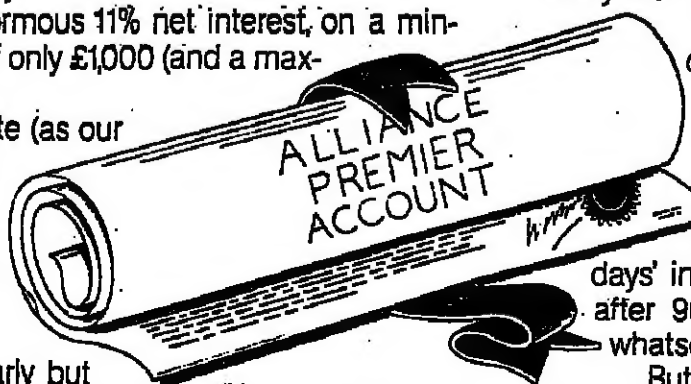
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Icy meeting with Pope dashes Polish hopes of better Vatican links

From Roger Boyes in Warsaw and Peter Nichols in Rome

Poland's hopes of establishing full diplomatic relations with the Vatican appear to have been dashed by the Pope in an important weekend audience with Mr Stefan Olszowski, the Polish Foreign Minister.

The minister, sources close to the Church say had arrived in Rome armed with a detailed brief on what Warsaw says is the rosy condition of Church-state relations in Poland.

He was authorized to promise that Warsaw would give its final go-ahead to a Church scheme to aid private farmers and gave an optimistic assessment of a new Bill that, once enacted, would anchor Church rights in the communist state. To crown Saturday's meeting with the Pope, the minister appealed for closer diplomatic links between Warsaw and the Vatican.

But the audience was soured by human rights issues, especially by the sentencing of three Solidarity leaders in Gdansk 10 days ago.

The Pope already has publicly deplored the long jail sentences given to the three on charges of stirring up public unrest and trying to organize protest strikes. Vatican officials suggest the temperature of the 40-minute audience was glacial. They said the Pope had

emphasized that diplomatic relations were out of the question under present circumstances.

When the Pope received Mr Olszowski he made no attempt to show his usual cordiality towards the visitor. He simply waited for him at the entrance to his private study and, in answer to the minister's somewhat fulsome salute, he replied: "Please come in".

Meanwhile Polish bishops held a plenary session at the weekend in the northern post of Szczecin. They were informed by the Primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, about his talks last week with General Jaruzelski, the Polish leader the first such "summit" in 18 months.

Human rights issues, including the growing number of political prisoners, were also raised, according to informed sources.

Back in Rome the announcement this weekend that Cardinal Casaroli, the Pope's Secretary of State, will go to Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia next month indicates an important stage in the Vatican's Eastern policy.

On the day of his departure, or shortly after, the Pope will publish a personal document he has prepared to mark the 1,100th anniversary of the

death of St Methodius who, with St Cyril, led Rome's early mission to Eastern Europe. The Pope has already added the names of these two saints to that of St Benedict as co-patrons of Europe.

The document will no doubt refer to this and to the conditions under which Roman Catholics live in Eastern Europe. It is also expected to recall the Pope's conviction that his own election as the first Slav Pope in the Church's history was intended to re-adjust the balance between the privileged West and the less favoured East. His insistence on the cultural equality between the two arising from their common Christian roots, is one of the great distinguishing features of his reign.

● Cash handover: Polish authorities have turned over to new pro-Government trades unions the equivalent of millions of pounds impounded from Solidarity when the independent trade union was suspended under martial law in 1981 (Roger Boyes writes).

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said at the weekend: "They should make sure they count it correctly because when the time comes to give it back we will add it up."



President Reagan placing Purple Hearts on the coffins of the four US Marines killed in San Salvador last week. Mrs Nancy Reagan stands grieving at his side during the ceremony at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland on Saturday.

Accusations of political revenge

Anger at Nicaragua land grab

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The state expropriation of lands owned by the leader of Nicaragua's private business sector has prompted renewed accusations that the revolutionary Government is using its agrarian reform programme for political revenge, with the ultimate aim of eradicating private land ownership.

The Sandinista Government has pronounced itself in favour of a mixed economy: while it has handed over 4,250,000 acres to peasants in the name of the revolution, it has also provided statutory guarantees to owners who work their farms productively.

Never the less, the president of the private enterprise council, Cosep, Señor Enrique Bolaños, head of one of the country's biggest landowning families, has had more than two-thirds of his cotton fields confiscated, even though the Government accept that he has worked them "correctly".

"It is a reprisal because I am a critic of the Sandinista regime," he said. They have confiscated everything from former presidents of Cosep. It is my turn now."

Señor Ramiro Gordian, head of the agricultural producers union, Upanic, said the case was not an isolated one. "We believe this is a policy gradually to liquidate the private

sector and lead the country towards Marxist-Leninism."

In an action which the Bolaños family believes was instigated by the Government to "camouflage" its revenge, peasants occupied part of their 2,300 acres in the Masaya region, south of Managua. But the Agriculture Minister, Señor Jaime Wheelock, said: "The movement is not artificial, it is just and has deep, historical roots."

The Government has responded to the demands of some 8,500 landless subsistence farmers by sharing out into small lots 3,060 acres of state-owned land and negotiating with owners for a further 8,330 acres, either through purchase or an exchange for land elsewhere. The Bolaños family, according to the Government, were the only proprietors who had not reacted positively to a pressing social need.

"There are other critics of the Government who have not been affected and there are owners who are not critics to whom we have also proposed the need to hand over their lands," said the ministry's regional delegate, Señor Miguel Gomez.

The agrarian reform law is clear about the type of land liable for expropriation, namely abandoned, idle or under-ex-

ploited property and tracts which belonged to members of the ousted Somoza dictatorship. The Bolaños holdings did not fall into these or any other categories.

"This is an exception to the basic law. Masaya is a very special case which I do not believe will be repeated in other areas," Señor Gomez said.

Cosep argues that there is no shortage of land. Nicaragua is bigger than Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Israel combined, but with a tenth of the people. A population density of 25 inhabitants per square kilometre compares very favourably with over 300 per sq km in El Salvador, where pressure for land reform is tremendous. The answer, Cosep argues, is to relocate peasants' new territories.

The Government points out that Masaya is as densely populated a region as El Salvador, with places as many as 1,000 people per sq km its people are deeply rooted to their birthplace and cost of developing new territories would be exorbitant. Besides, it is easier for one wealthy family to be relocated than for thousands of poor ones.

Señor Gomez emphasized that even after the expropriation the Bolaños family remained the largest private landowners in the region.

Canaries split on EEC deal

From Harry Debelins Madrid

Resentment in the Canary Islands over the deal they will get when Spain enters the EEC provoked the fall of the islands' regional Government on Saturday, further weakening the position of the Socialist Government in Madrid.

The Socialist President of the autonomous regional Government, Señor Jeronimo Saavedra, resigned in Las Palmas because the regional Parliament failed to approve the conditions negotiated for entry into the Community as part of Spain. His Cabinet automatically ceased its functions but its members will stay on until a new president is chosen.

The rejection will not keep the Canaries out of the Community, because the Madrid Government has the final say in foreign policy.

The toppling of the islands' administration is nevertheless politically important, because it required the combined forces of conservatives, Communists and Canary Island Nationalists in the 60-strong chamber to defeat the 27-member Socialist group.

Opposition to the EEC conditions negotiated for the Canaries is strong there. About 25,000 people have taken part in demonstrations.

If the regional Parliament cannot agree within two months on a candidate for president, regional elections must be called.

After his resignations, Señor Saavedra began to see a realignment of political forces, looking for four more votes to achieve an absolute majority of 31.

Turkish Cypriots elect deputies

Nicosia (Reuter) - Turkish Cypriots voted in parliamentary elections yesterday in a further attempt to consolidate their breakaway northern Cyprus state and make it acceptable to the world community.

This was the third poll in 45 days in the "Turkish Republic of North Cyprus", proclaimed in 1983, recognized only by Turkey and condemned by the United Nations.

A moderate early turnout was reported in the poll, in which some 94,000 people were eligible to elect deputies for 50 seats, contested by 350 candidates and seven parties.

Turkish Cypriots voted last month for a new constitution, and the community's leader, Mr Rauf Denktaş, won a landslide victory in the enclave's first presidential elections on June 9. After casting his vote in north Nicosia yesterday morning, Mr Denktaş said: "This election completes the final circle in the establishing of this republic."

He said he regarded the elections as "the perfect way of showing that democracy in north Cyprus is working to the full extent".

Asked about the future of a divided Cyprus, he said he was ready at any time to have talks with the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has tried without success to forge an agreement between Greek and Turkish-Cypriots on the island's future constitution.

He said two principles were not negotiable - Turkey being a guarantor power to any settlement and equal status for the two communities.

He said outsiders seemed to be in a hurry to see a Cyprus settlement.

US drugs extradition

Bogota - The first US citizen to be extradited to Colombia arrived here at the weekend under a treaty designed to bring international drug traffickers to justice (Geoffrey Matthews writes).

Since the beginning of the year five alleged Colombian drug CAPOS have been extradited to the US for trial on charges of cocaine and marijuana smuggling or the "washing" of drug money in Miami banks.

But in Colombia there had been mounting doubts that the US would reciprocate. The

arrival on a Colombian Air Force plane of John Lincoln Tamboer, aged 53, after being handed over to Colombia authorities in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, has for the moment suspended such doubts, though some Colombian critics of the extradition treaty claim he will prove merely a "token gringo".

An extradition treaty exists between Colombia and Britain and, although it has never been implemented, may eventually prove a useful legal weapon in view of the increasing amounts of cocaine reaching Europe from South America.

TV war on Aids in California

From Ivar Davis Los Angeles

In a new campaign to slow the spread of Aids, the acquired immune deficiency syndrome, southern California authorities have taped special television commercials for screening at homosexual bars and bath houses.

The commercials feature Zilda Rubinstein, the actress who starred in the film *Pollux*. She plays a mother who pleads with her bare-chested son to "play safely". She testifies to "one of your brothers", who in no uncertain terms makes clear which sexual practices are safe and which are not.

The commercials are part of a government-funded "safe sex" educational movement.

Nepal bombs spark political storm

Kathmandu (Reuter) - Nepalese politicians yesterday called on the Government to resign after the bomb blasts which killed seven people in the Himalayan kingdom.

A group loyal to the former Prime Minister, Mr Surya Bahadur Thapa, demanded the resignation during a stormy session of the National Assembly. The Prime Minister, Mr Lokendra Bahadur Chand, whose two-year-old Government was appointed by Nepal's absolute ruler, King Birendra, did not reply.

Two former leaders criticized the Government for failing to ensure security. In a joint statement, Mr Kirti Nidhi Bista and Mr Tulsī Giri urged the King to take concrete measures to stop the violence.

There were no reports of bombs yesterday as the assembly re-opened after an

attack on Thursday in which an assembly member and another man outside Parliament, were killed.

Explosions rocked the Royal Palace, government offices and a tourist hotel in the capital on the same day.

Two groups claimed responsibility. The Government said it was still investigating the blasts, the first organized wave of urban bombings to hit the Hindu kingdom of 16.5 million people.

A previously unknown group called the United Liberation Torch-bearers scattered leaflets in Kathmandu on Friday saying it was responsible and that it would strike again.

A spokesman for a second group, the People's Front, said in Delhi that 200 of its members had planted 50 bombs as part of a revolution aimed at overthrowing the monarchy.

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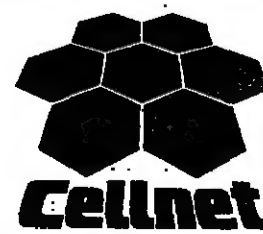
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Assad seeks intervention by Iran to break TWA hijack deadlock

From Robert Fisk

Beirut President Assad of Syria yesterday was seeking a meeting with one of Iran's most influential religious leaders after growing evidence in Beirut that members of the pro-Iran Hezbollah "Party of God" organization were behind the hijacking.

The Syrian leader was expected to urge Hojatoleslam Ali-Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, to intervene personally with the Hezbollah hijackers - one of up to 17 such groups now believed to be operating in Beirut - in order to help break the deadlock in negotiations.

However, discreetly their influence is exercised, the Iranians may be essential to any solution of the hostage crisis in Beirut.

One senior official of the Shia Amal militia in the city, who refused - with good reason - to be identified, has told *The Times* that the Hezbollah group which originally hijacked the TWA jet was part of a pro-Iranian movement that is being funded through the Iranian Embassy in Damascus.

When the plane first arrived over Beirut, he said, Amal had ordered the airport closed and had told the American Ambassador in Lebanon that it did not intend to allow the hijackers to land here.

While Amal has its own reasons to distance itself from the hijackers, the official's narrative of the events following the take-over of the American plane is accepted by diplomats in Lebanon as being generally accurate.

According to Amal, Hezbollah gunmen are still in charge of the captive Americans while unnamed Amal members are merely acting as "observers".

Britain deports eight Shias

Eight Shia Muslims held for 10 days under the Prevention of Terrorism Act were expelled by Britain and Syria yesterday. The six Bahrainis, one Kuwaiti and one Saudi, who were not identified, were put on a flight bound for Damascus. Reports have suggested their involvement in a coup attempt in Bahrain.

to guarantee their safety in four secret locations in which the hostages are being held in West Beirut. In a fifth location - where passengers were being held - there are apparently no Amal officials at all.

When the hijackers first ordered the TWA jet to Beirut, the senior Amal member said yesterday, a meeting of the Amal politburo was held in Beirut.

"Our decision in Amal - Nabih Berri (the leader) and ourselves - was not to allow the plane to land," he said. "We contacted Walid Jumblatt (the Druze Transport Minister) and Minister Ismail (Interior Minister) and informed US Ambassador (Reginald) Bartholomew that it was our decision not to let the plane land at Beirut airport."

When the plane arrived, we shut off the lights. So then the kidnappers (sic) said they had minutes they would blow up the plane if they could not land. They talked as if they were serious. We had to go back to some people (sic) and then we made the decision for the plane to land. Ambassador Bartholomew was told about this in advance."

The Amal official said that "those guys (the hijackers) were travelling between Lebanon and Algeria and then back to Lebanon and they felt exhausted, pessimistic and very, very tired - and the way they started by killing one person, well we were almost sure they were going to continue that policy... our first demand (after the plane landed) was that the lives of the crew and the hostages should be secure."

"We asked them: 'What are your demands?' and they said there were three: freeing the prisoners in (the Israeli prison camp at) Adit, freeing two prisoners in Spain called Khalil and Rahal, and freeing the people jailed in Kuwait (for the bombing of the US and French embassies there). We told them the third condition was hard - too many people had (already) been kidnapped over this. They said OK."

Amal sources now list a number of senior Lebanese religious figures in the Hezbollah movement, although they stress that it is not a cohesive organization: "It is more a frame of mind," one Amal official said. That involvement in the movement does not necessarily mean that all its members believe in kidnapping or hijacking.

Among the principal figures named in the Hezbollah in Beirut are Hassan Nasrallah, Sheikh al-Amin, Mohamed Haidar, Ibrahim Akid and Sheikh Mohamed Hussein Fadlallah.

the eastern Lebanese city of Baalbek, Amal believes that among the main supporters of the Hezbollah are Sheikh Abbas Moussawi, Sheikh Solhi Tofeili, Sheikh Mohamed Yazbek and Hussein Moussawi, the latter being a former colleague of Mr Berri in Amal.



A baby kangaroo was one of the wedding gifts when the Australian actress Diane Cilento, former wife of the film star Sean Connery, and Anthony Shaffer the British playwright, were married at Miss Cilento's ranch in northern Queensland.

The wedding on Saturday was Miss Cilento's third marriage. She said: "This time it feels right. I have made mistakes, but I don't think this is one of them."

In Dallas the wedding of Victoria Principal the actress, and a Beverly Hills plastic surgeon, Mr Harry Glassman, took place on Saturday evening. Only family members and close friends were allowed at the wedding at a Dallas hotel. But afterwards Miss Principal, who plays Pam, in the television series *Dallas*, and her husband appeared on a balcony and waved to onlookers.

Hopes for crew held by Tehran

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Owners of a partly British-crewed cargo ship seized by Iran are confident that the men will be released unharmed, the Foreign Office said yesterday.

The Kuwaiti-registered *Al-Muharrar*, a 23,800-tonne vessel manned by 13 Britons and Arabs, was detained in the Gulf of Oman on Thursday and taken to an undisclosed Iranian port.

The Foreign Office said the owners, the United Arab Shipping Company, were not unduly perturbed as shipping is sometimes detained by Iran for spot checks on cargo.

Rebels ambush police patrol

Bogota (AFP) - Extreme-left guerrillas have killed five policemen and wounded 12 more in an ambush near Silvia, in the south-western Cauca province, according to the Colombian Defence Ministry.

They were part of a 40-strong police patrol attacked by guerrillas of the Ricardo Franco Group, a dissident offshoot from the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces.

Blessed pair

Rome (AP) - The Pope has declared Peter Friedhofen, founder of the Brothers of Mercy of Mary Auxiliatrix, and Fr. Benedicto Meani, founder of the Congregation of Hospital-le Sisters of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, as blessed of the Roman Catholic Church, a step towards possible sainthood.

Quebec date

Quebec (AP) - The executive committee of the Parti Québécois will meet on September 29 to elect a replacement for its founder and leader, Mr René Lévesque, who resigned on Thursday only 24 hours before the executive had been due to meet.

Fraud trial

Ouagadougou (AFP) - Twenty-five officials have appeared before a revolutionary tribunal in Bobo-Dioulasso, Burkina Faso's second city, accused of embezzling public funds, tax fraud and extortion.

Border shelling

Islamabad (Reuters) - Afghan tanks killed three people and injured four in shelling the Pakistani border town of Chaman, 60 miles north of Quetta, Pakistan officials said.

Killer typhoon

Manila (AFP) - Typhoon Hal headed for southern China after lashing the main Philippines Island, Luzon, leaving three dead and causing floods and landslides.

Nuclear alert

Karachi (AFP) - Security has been tightened at all Pakistani atomic installations to thwart any possible air attack from a foreign base, according to newspaper reports.

Rebels hit Uganda's second biggest city

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Anti-Government guerrillas yesterday attacked Jinja, Uganda's second largest town, and fierce fighting was reported between guerrillas and government troops in the area.

Jinja, at the source of the Nile, 50 miles east of Kampala, is the site of the Owen Falls hydroelectric station which supplies power to most parts of the country, as well as to the power station.

Reports from Kampala yesterday said all traffic through Jinja, on the main road and rail route from Kampala to Kenya, had been halted, and fighting was still going on east of the town.

The situation in Jinja itself was reported to be quiet, but the security forces there were looking for supporters of the guerrillas. There was speculation that the guerrillas had attacked the Uganda Army's ordnance depot at Magamba, 10 miles east of Jinja.

Last week guerrillas ambushed and killed the acting commander of the Uganda Army's Western Command, Brigadier Oboti, and a number of other troops about 200 miles west of Kampala.

In another attack, the Assistant District Commissioner at Masindi, 140 miles north of Kampala, was badly wounded and his wife was killed. Security forces rounded up about 200 civilians in Masindi, in an attempt to find the attackers.

Looking beyond Pertini

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The great question hanging over the 1,011 electors of the next president of Italy when balloting begins this afternoon is whether they can break with precedent and agree immediately on a successor to President Pertini (Peter Nichols writes).

The only head of state elected on the first ballot was Enrico de Nicola in 1946, but that was before the constitution came into force. He was elected by the Constituent Assembly.

The electors today, as in all subsequent elections, are the members of the two Houses of Parliament meeting in joint session with regional representatives.

Chorus or duet? page 12

Mugabe's promises of fair play face growing strain

With the Zimbabwe election campaign in full swing - whites vote on Thursday and blacks on Monday and Tuesday next week - Jan Raath, Harare correspondent, reports on the efforts of the authorities to ensure that democratic standards are maintained.

The Commonwealth observer group that witnessed Zimbabwe's elections in 1980 decided after considerable soul searching and internal dissent that voting had been free and fair.

That was after an election campaign which saw Mr Robert Mugabe, the leader of the Zanu (PF) party, survive two assassination attempts. There were hundreds of fully reported instances of killings, shootings, assaults and abductions. Voter intimidation was reported to be rife, and the observer group's decision was widely questioned.

Five years on, with elections for the country's 2.9 million black voters due to be held next Monday and Tuesday, the thousands of edgy combatants fresh from the war are gone. However, an atmosphere of anxiety about the potential for civil violence prevails.

Mr Michael Auren, the chairman of the Catholic Commission for Justice and Peace in Zimbabwe, in late March handed a critical report to the Government on the electoral climate. He followed this with a speech in which he said that because of unchecked excesses, mainly by the Zanu (PF) youth wing, it would not be possible to hold free and fair elections in many parts of the country.

In an interview with *The Times* shortly before the electoral period began, Mr Auren said that since March the ruling party had taken "a very strong line" on the youth wing. He believed violence had subsided, proof that the Government "truly wants to see free and fair elections, and is trying very hard to ensure the world will see it like that."

The first week after all the six parties began campaigning for the black "common roll" vote was markedly calm. Journalists here began to describe the air as anti-climatic.

However, last week the home of a candidate of Zanu, the opposition party led by Mr Joshua Nkomo, was burnt down in the township of Chitungwiza, near Harare. A meeting to be addressed by Mr Edward Mazwai, the Secretary General of the United African National Council (UANC) of Bishop Abel Muzorewa, was disrupted by hundreds of Zanu (PF) supporters.

And the car of another Zanu candidate was stoned in the Harare constituency of Highfield, being contested by Mr Mugabe.

When he announced the poll dates early this month, Dr Edison Zvobgo, the Minister of Justice, said Mr Mugabe had told the Cabinet the elections were going to be free and fair, and seen to be so. The latter was in doubt when, at a press conference last week, a government official said that no journalists would be permitted to visit polling stations.

ZIMBABWE ELECTIONS

Newspapers have responded to challenges to diversify their normal pro-government fare. Speeches delivered by Mr Mugabe still feature as the lead items on front pages, but Mr Nkomo also has received front-page treatment.

The state-controlled Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation has been less responsive. The bulk of television and radio news bulletins is made up of reports of speeches by Zanu (PF) candidates, the briefest mention occasionally being given to opposition candidates.

Outright attempts, however, to rig the elections are slim, especially if candidates are vigilant. Electoral regulations provide for a cordon yards in diameter at polling stations in which only officials, candidates, agents, police and those engaged in voting are permitted. Candidates and their agents may witness the sealing of the ballot boxes. They may fix their marks to the boxes, check them before the counting and order a recount.

The basis of the Commonwealth observer group's decision about the 1980 election rested on the assertion that votes were able to be cast in secrecy, without pressure. It did not take into account the preparation of voters' minds in the electioneering period.

Tomorrow: Zanu (PF) contenders.

Palestinians link arms with Shias

From Our Correspondent Bourj el-Barajneh Camp Beirut

A few brand new Palestinian flags have been raised over the ruins of what is left of this shell-torn shanty town as if they were there to welcome a triumphant army.

Instead, they hung in the breezeless, hot afternoon, over columns of despairing Palestinian refugees who trekked back home to see whether the latest round of urban warfare in Beirut had spared any of their belongings.

They came in their dozens, walking in silence, many only to discover that their stucco houses had taken the worst of the siege by Shia Muslim militiamen and their allies of the Lebanese Army's 6th Brigade.

Two Syrian intelligence agents in beige lounge suits watched in silence as bearded delegates of the Shia Amal militia exchanged hugs with three unarmed Palestinian guerrillas. The Palestinian representatives had emerged from the narrow, dusty alleyways for an official truce handshake in the middle of the camp's main street.

Then the former enemies linked arms and walked behind a roaring bulldozer as it levelled the makeshift barricades of red earth, furniture and tin roofs. None of them appeared to be shocked by the overwhelming devastation they found inside the camp.

There was bitterness but no sign of hostility among the refugees towards the Amal gunmen - acting as bodyguards for the Syrian-appointed peacekeepers - who meanwhile distributed three lorry-loads of food around the camp yesterday.

Papandreou resists fanning US dispute

From Mario Modiano, Athens

The United States and Greece, still locked in controversy over the TWA aircraft hijacking, appear anxious not to let this unpleasantness affect their overall relations.

Mr Andreas Papandreou, the Greek Prime Minister, who at the weekend gave the new Parliament a 92-page outline of his Government's policies for the next four years, refrained from voicing the anger that Greeks feel over President Reagan's advice to American tourists to avoid Athens airport until its security improves.

At the same time, Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, in a letter to the Greek Foreign Minister, Mr Yiannis Haralambopoulos, urged that the hijack dispute should be treated as "an independent event" and should not be allowed to disturb relations between Athens and Washington.

The hijack crisis came just as Mr Papandreou was making overtures to the US to improve relations after his Pasok

socialist party regained power in the general elections.

Mass cancellations of bookings to Greece by American tourists heading the President's advice threatened to eradicate these first signs of a thaw. Tension mounted this weekend after the New York Philharmonic Orchestra cancelled two American performances today and tomorrow to honour the proclamation of Athens as cultural capital of Europe for 1985.

Miss Melina Mercouri, the Greek Culture Minister, who organized the six-month cultural festival, yesterday dismissed the cancellation as "an inexcusable act of cheap political expediency". She was addressing an informal meeting of Council of Europe culture ministers in Delphi.

However, incensed Mr Papandreou may have been by the heavy-handed American reaction to the hijacking, he made no reference to it in his speech in Parliament. But neither did he follow up his earlier overtures to the West.

Anti-terror plea by Bush

Grand Rapids, Michigan (AP) - Vice-President George Bush, on the eve of a European tour, suggested that America's allies give more support to the Central Intelligence Agency in its attempts to counter terrorism.

"The free world must respond, and respond effectively, to this problem. To those who continually criticize the CIA, I say we are living in a cruel, tough world," Mr Bush, a former director of the agency, said in a speech before a

satellite that had been released into orbit two days earlier. The satellite had been using its X-ray telescopes to study super-heated gases between a cluster of galaxies in the constellation Perseus and at the centre of the Milky Way galaxy.

The satellite called Spartan, is the first of a low-cost type with no cooling system, no backup parts, no radio, no television cameras and only enough fuel to allow for two days of manoeuvring in orbit.

Spartan will be brought back to Earth today. Its astronomical observations have been recorded on videotape.

Leading article, page 13

TV takes millions on tour of shuttle

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

The shuttle Discovery returns to Earth today, having taken millions of Arabic and French-speaking viewers on a televised tour of the craft.

Prince Sultan Salman Saud of Saudi Arabia and Colonel Patrick Baudry of the French Air Force took turns floating around the cabin, telling the world in their own languages about the joys of weightlessness, how they cook in space, the kind of work they do and the peculiarities of life aloft. "Up here in zero G, you can put on your trousers two legs at a time," Colonel Baudry said.

The Prince said he found it hard to how to Mecca when

praying in orbit because the movement was difficult and the sudden downward shift of his head made him dizzy. "When I do my prayers I am not able to do a complete bowing down," he said in the broadcast, which was translated simultaneously into English. "Even now, I feel heavy in the head and back just after showing you how I pray."

He was impressed by the shuttle's speed. "We go from Mexico to Jiddah before I finish this sentence," he said. "The view here is extremely fascinating. The view here shows God's might."

The shuttle had a flawless rendezvous on Saturday with a

the two places in the world championship.

The British team were fortunate to begin the open series reduced from 24 teams to 21 due to late withdrawals by Hungary, Yugoslavia and Turkey.

The Ladies Championship, with an entry of 15 teams, does not begin play until Thursday morning. A list of the players confirms the view that the British ladies begin as clear favourites, with only The Netherlands and France as serious challengers for one of

Three teams pull out of bridge contest

From a Bridge Correspondent, Salsomaggiore, Italy

The Open Series of the European Championship may prove as difficult to win as the World Championship which follows. In the recent World Teams Olympiad five of the eight quarter-finalists were from Europe, as were the four semi-finalists.

Poland took the gold medal, France the silver and Austria and Denmark were the defeated semi-finalists while Denmark defeated Italy in the quarter-final. All five teams will

compete in Italy, with France strengthened and the others much the same.

Though these teams start as favourites in a field of 25, Sweden, Great Britain and Israel are the most likely of the remainder to mount a strong challenge. The British selection was J. Reardon and Dr J. R. Rutland of London, A. R. Forrester and S. T. Lodge of Yorkshire and London and W. Coyle and B. Shenkin of Glasgow, with P. R. Friday as non-playing captain.

Who said he's beyond repair?



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THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.

SPECTRUM

As Ireland gallops at an unfamiliar pace into the present, its people look wistfully to their past. Alan Franks sets the scene



Thoughts of home: from left Gerard White, Eileen O'Shea, Johnny Harrington, Thady Hickey, Mary Donovan, Jerry O'Keefe, Michael Moran, Gunther Rothenburger, Molly Burke and Joe McCarthy. Illustration by Joyce MacDonald

Changing times in a small town

GERARD WHITE
Solicitor, aged 38

Like Dylan Thomas's *Llareggan*, Cappaghglass does not really exist although the lives of its inhabitants are authentic enough. It is an imagined community on the remote west coast of Ireland, an amalgam of three actual towns visited by the author Peter Somerville-Large to log the passing of the traditional way of life.

The stories and recollections which he gathered, mostly from the old people who have stayed in the community all their lives, are set down word for word; only the names of the subjects, and your artist's impression of their appearance, depart from actuality.

Somerville-Large's collection of testimonies is heavy with nostalgia - hardly surprising in a town which, like so many in the west of Ireland, finds itself galloping at an unaccustomed pace into the late 20th century.

The few big houses in the area are nearly all gone - some burnt, most gone to ruin, their land divided up by the Land Commission. The last of the old estates, situated 10 miles away, has survived against great odds. Still screened by deciduous trees and guarded by stone walls, it sits unexpectedly in the wild landscape like an oasis, with the mountains behind waist-high in conifers.

The farming revolution is reflected in the demise of the fairs and in the rise of the marts in their place. The creameries are still there, among the castles, dolmens and stone circles you see these characteristic landmarks situated strategically at crossroads, attended by piles of blue fertilizer sacks, still providing an essential rural service.

The vast majority of people in Cappaghglass and the surrounding townlands are Roman Catholic. There used to be a small thriving Protestant community, but this has declined drastically through emigration and mixed marriages.

As Somerville-Large remarks, it is the memories of the old which are the most vivid and beautifully expressed, with a poetic touch deriving from a Gaelic heritage. Their conversation has "a natural rhythm and flow which modern education and experience tend to destroy".

There used to be a tradition of having Protestant and Catholic solicitors, like the shops. Catholics would regard the Protestant as a "gentle-type" office, but that's mostly died away. The only occasion it might come into play would be in a mixed marriage, and the sort of settlement that might take place involving the father of a daughter who is marrying into a Protestant family.

In point of fact it's not work involving mixed marriages that you are most likely to come across today. It's far more often marriage break-up. That's something we rarely had before. Sometimes the split occurs between newcomers to the area, say one of those authors living in Ireland for tax benefits. The irony is that you've come to a tax haven and are actually losing out on the community. The chances of your marriage foundering in the Emerald Isle are quite a bit higher than if you had stayed at home. People aren't aware of the stresses before they come and live here.

EILEEN O'SHEA
farmer's wife, aged 78

In those days the work on a farm was pure slavery. You got no holiday and no day off, and the only holiday I got in my whole life was when my daughter got married. Houses are completely changed. It's for the better to a point because then you had only the well water and the open fire and a crane, and all the pots were boiled on it, and the bread was made on it. It was a life of hardship to a point, for nothing was got easy from the time you started up the fire in the morning.

We had a man at six shillings a week who lived with us, and most of the farmers around did the same. Hired help was cheap. He did the ploughing, snaggling the potatoes, and general work. Sometimes I had a girl to help me but, God knows, more often than not they were poor slatternly creatures and it was more hard work looking after them than any little service they did. People helped each other then. When farmers worked together it was called "coring" and that's an Irish word, but that sort of thing died out when machinery became plentiful.

JOHNNY HARRINGTON
ex-mackerel skipper aged 75

There was always problems with the fishing. The herring sharks were there in the winter and the month of May was a great month for them. I remember one day I was trawling south of Cappaghglass and two sharks swam alongside the boat. They had huge open mouths that must have been five foot across and they were open to swallow the plankton. I wasn't a bit afraid; they were like two policemen each side of us, but once I steered for one and she almost lifted the boat out of the water, she was so big. I thought I would give the shark a fright, but she gave me a bigger one. The sharks were a bloody nuisance and often cut the nets. They became so plentiful in June that we had to give up fishing for a time. There were some that were more of a nuisance - the blue shark.

The Second World War was difficult. We had orders from the barracks not to go outside the three-mile limit, but we had to go out miles beyond that to catch the bloody fish. You'd be afraid of everything. Once an aeroplane came down around our boat to see what we were doing and we nearly died of fright. The convoys had no lights, you know, and the German submarines would sink any trawler.

THADY HICKEY
carpenter and musician, aged 75

I'm the last of the old carpenters, and the rest are buried; you have to go to the graveyard for them. There aren't any carpenters now, only what you might call "bushy-fellows, and they haven't a bit of skill in the world. All he can do is have a planning or moulding machine or something like that... that's all he can do. Most of the furniture you get in houses now is factory

stuff. People today can't even sharpen their own tools, and the best saw in the country is no good to them. The saw wouldn't even cut your finger.

The best journeyman I ever heard of had no tools at all. My father said, one time, he knew this old carpenter, and he was from Kerry and he could do anything. But he wouldn't stay anywhere. He was down at Cappaghglass one day, and they gave him a job of fitting a roof which had proved difficult. So he got the timber and roofed the whole thing, and there was no trouble about it. And he was just a journeyman with borrowed tools.

I think I was about 16 when I made my first fiddle. I just drew it out on a piece of paper, and it was no bother. That fiddle did me for many years and I would be wallowing away all the night. I used to cycle around to all the local dances. At that time people could remember a song, and even if it was 20 verses there wasn't a bit of it wrong.

MARY DONOVAN
retired national school teacher, aged 75

Before 1922 there was no Irish history taught here, only English. I remember learning about the South Sea Bubble. Wasn't it ridiculous to teach small children about that, which meant nothing to them? I remember hearing about Silken Thomas, and I think that was the only bit of Irish history I learnt. I remember the inspector coming in one day and examining us on Napoleon and St Helena. When we were being taught poetry, Master Milroy used to say, "Would you like any other poetry?" and I would say something like "The Bridge of Athlone, sir", for we were quite tired of "Horatius and the Bridge".

In the old days the classroom was bare enough, with big long benches which were very rough and desks in front. The school had no running water and only

a dry lavatory. For washing, children would bring in water from the stream.

They are all literate now, but they weren't then and they were sort of shy about writing. By 1928 most of the subjects were taught through Irish, and, although it wasn't compulsory, the inspector expected you to teach it as best you can. Of course a lot of the teachers hadn't enough knowledge of the language. I think it was a sin crying to heaven for vengeance, the methods we were expected to use. Imagine young children of about seven or eight trying to write a composition in Irish with the grammar and everything perfect.

JERRY O'KEEFE
pensioner in old people's home, aged 80

A lot of people took the train to the fairs, but in the last years they used to run it on turf and you might as well walk. It was a grand ride from Cappaghglass to Carrageen. You'd be about an hour and a half doing the 15 miles. It was slow all right. You'd go beyond to Cork, and that was the way of the emigrants. A ticket to America cost £20. There were a few out of every family. There were four out of ours, and there were four out of the Sullivans beside us. In 1923 they had a good football team in the town, a team of fine strong young men. In 1924 half the team went to America and that was the end of it.

They went by train to Cobh. And then you'd see the liners passing up here every Sunday. The Cunard mostly, and the White Star was there too. You'd know the liner might leave Cobh at a certain time and pass here a few hours later. You would look out for them, if there was anyone belonging to you on them. Some bit bonfires on the hill so that their people could see the smoke from the deck of the ship.

MICHAEL MORAN
school leaver, aged 18

Although the school is co-educational, you will still find the boys mixing with boys and the girls with girls. I don't know if this isn't an Irish thing. You will get mixing at discos and things like that, but basically there is no intermixing even when the classes are combined. The girls sit in certain areas and the boys in others.

The sort of thing that annoyed all of us was the abortion amendment. We felt that this was just another backward step, with the older generation trying to block us before we could do anything about it. Most people are against abortion, right? But there is also the feeling that she should do with her body.

Most of my contemporaries feel this way, but our teachers are completely against it. I have always felt I have been lucky not to have a brother teaching our class religion because they can be very conservative. But we have a woman instead for the final year of religion and she's as bad, totally against any discussion about contraception and divorce. I am 18 myself and she is about 12 years older, and there is a whole generation gap.

GUNTHER ROTHENBURGER
businessman, aged 48

You will laugh at me, but I arrived here by accident. A flight from New York to Düsseldorf was delayed at Shannon, and once I saw the country I knew it was what I had been looking for all these years. All those small farms and empty mountains. Most Irish people I have talked to don't realize that the majority of Europeans live in flats and your next-door neighbour won't even know you. Here it is quite the other way.

If I had to work hard for a

living again, it is better to go back to Germany where I can make the money. In Germany people specialize in one thing, but here everyone has four or five different jobs. A man who sells me a newspaper might have a small farm. And they are all subsidized by the EEC. In Germany the farmer makes a profit and has to build the shed out of the profit, but here everybody is borrowing and nobody is paying. I still don't understand how it works.

If I seem to complain too much, we are also contented and are learning a little. I think, too, that people are learning from us. We have brought in carpets on the floor, and now our neighbours have carpets as well. They start cleaning their houses and clearing their rubbish, and I think how nice it looks.

What we didn't like or understand was all that junk thrown around like the Middle East.

MOLLY BURKE
museum curator, aged 58

When I opened this place six years ago, I made it a point not to buy anything. Everything you see comes from the farm or from the immediate neighbourhood. I have any commercialism and it was an odyssey of love, if you can call it that, to raise and preserve the ordinary things of life that would otherwise be forgotten.

I suppose it was a sense of tradition and continuity between one generation and the next that got me interested in history. My father kept these old books and would never destroy anything but would always put them away. He told us we were descendants of ancient Irish kings, and this made us very proud. Most of our fields and places are still called in the old way, although no one speaks the language any more.

I used to be able to divine the water and later on I got this knack of finding metal; many other diviners can do the same. It's a sort of headache. By walking in the direction the needles are pointing in my hands and I can find bits of metal hidden under the ground. Now I wait for them to start, and I know that iron is there and where to find it. I have collected old fish hooks, spades, an 18th-century pipe, and seaweed hammers. The cannonball came from near the old

castle on the rocks which was besieged long ago. The famine pot I discovered on the bottom of a well.

I enjoy histories and, although I respect all nationalities, I also think that to be Irish is best. I know we had those wonderful monks and holy men that gave us the Ardagh Chalice and the Book of Kells, but we also had the ordinary people who lived and worked on this farm for all those years. Sometimes I feel that these people are very close to me.

JOE MCCARTHY
shopkeeper, aged 52

Somebody said to me the other day, "Do you know that the biggest crowd of crooks in the world are Irish?" And I asked why and he said, "They're fiddling every blasted thing, even the dole". I must be very stupid, because I saw a lot of cars going down one morning and I thought there must be a funeral or something. Then after a time I saw all the cars come back again. So I asked somebody, "God help you", says he. "They are the farmers going to the barracks to collect the dole." All in cars, in nice smart cars. The dole was a good thing when it was needed, but put the beggar on horseback and he'll take it to hell.

A lot of the emigration was caused by bad politics and the economic war, we all know that. It's all turned around now. Twenty years ago when you went to church there was only one or two cars. Now every family has a car or two cars.

I'm not criticizing the farmer who puts in a lot of work, but what I am criticizing is the way they take advantage of cheating. He's fiddling everything with no taxes, and if he needs a tractor that will cost £5,000 or £6,000, all he has to do is put his hand in his pocket and bring out the tractor.

Another thing, the Credit Corporation is responsible for the high price of land by leading money to farmers at a fierce rate. Last year there were 14 acres came up at Ballymore and sold for £3,000 an acre because the Credit Corporation came round and said, we'll give you the money.

Adapted by Alan Franks from *Cappaghglass* by Peter Somerville-Large, published by Hamish Hamilton at £12.95 ©1985 Peter Somerville-Large

Spring follows winter sensation

THREAT OF SUMMER CANNOT BE DISMISSED

AGAINST ALL the odds, spring arrived this year. Just after winter.

Describing this as "unaccountable seasonal variation", a ministry spokesman interrupted his announcement of the setting up of a quango to look into the possibility of night following day, to comment, "Well, this is precisely the sort of unlikely eventuality of which we are all too unaware, exactly. Summer is another question entirely and, although we have the answer, it would be wholly inappropriate to mention it at this time."

Mr Terry Sensible, financial director to a chain of High Street retailers, was unimpressed by what he described as "Whitehall wackiness."

"Look at it this way," he said, "every year we have a hot bit, more often than not between June and September. It's when the staff gets incapable of working efficiently. It's when you're glad you put in Toshiba air conditioning. They have mobile units which you can move from office to office. They have 3 year guarantees. They're easy to install. Summer? I'm looking forward to it."

So Mr Sensible seems to be prepared for summer. If and when it should happen.

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Ravi Shankar and the great divide

It is nearly 25 years since Pandit Ravi Shankar first gave a concert at the Royal Festival Hall, and almost 30 since he began his pioneering tours to introduce Indian classical music to the West. Tonight in his sixty-fifth year he returns to the South Bank with his much-applauded tabla player Alla Rakha.

His old friend Yehudi Menuhin has said of Shankar: "I am indebted to him for some of the most inspiring moments I have ever lived in music." The most fascinating aspect of Indian music, according to Shankar, "is the awareness of the harmony between man and nature." Yet, according to Groves Dictionary, the British in India did nothing to patronize it because they were unable to accept it as anything more than "barbarous, quaint, or at best the decadent legacy of a golden past."

"Capital E music," as Shankar put it wryly, "Exotic, Exciting, Esoteric, Ethnic." Shankar's music is the living heritage of a past stretching back to the court of the great Moguls far beyond into myth. As a boy in Paris in the 1930s the great European musicians he met seemed to find Indian music monotonous and repulsive. His ambition has been to break that barrier of incomprehension.

It was his elder brother, the late dancer Uday Shankar, who inspired him to believe it was possible. "I learnt from Uday not only the art of presentation but also the proportion or presentation - the exact proportion that is needed to make Indian music acceptable to the West."

In 1930, using the talented Shankar family as a nucleus, Uday took Ravi and a troupe of Indian dancers to the West. Despite its novelty, Ravi felt then the authenticity of Uday's daring experiment.

Nothing in a somewhat sad and lonely childhood had



Breaking down barriers: Ravi Shankar

prepared him for show business. He was born of an orthodox and very religious Bengali Brahmin family, the youngest of five boys. His father had retired from service to a Maharajah and had gone to study law in London, leaving the family in Benares.

The atmosphere of the holy city itself, where Shankar founded his Research Institute for Music and the Performing Arts in 1978, made a tremendous impression on his young mind. Besides the singing at temples and during festivals other sounds imprinted themselves.

Lining the Ganges were palatial houses belonging to the maharajahs and very wealthy families. Each house had its own shehnai (oboe-cum-bagpipe) player, who used to fill the early morning and evening air.

The switch to Paris in 1930, and to two rather fruitless years there in a Roman Catholic school, initially made Ravi weak with excitement. He got to know western, classical music and was even exposed to jazz. But he found himself pining for India and immersed himself in the works of classic writers, especially Rabindranath Tagore.

It was at Dartington, the college inspired by Tagore, where Ravi had gone with Uday's troupe in 1936 to dance, that the second great influence

on his life began to exert himself seriously. Alcindor Khan, To Ravi, who had by now lost his parents, he was known simply as Baba (father).

Baba persuaded Shankar to choose the sitar as his main instrument. He was a hard taskmaster, inherently gentle but very impatient of mediocrity. Shankar studied with him for seven austere years.

From 1944 to 1948, when Shankar was establishing himself from a base in Bombay, was a difficult time financially and artistically. At one point he contemplated suicide.

But then he found greater security with a job at All India Radio and began to experiment freely with music from different regions of India.

His tumultuous elevation to pop-star "honorary hippie" as the *New York Times* later dubbed him began when he met George Harrison and the Beatles.

"People took up the sitar just like they would the guitar, thinking they could learn three chords and then go out on their own. Then they found it put calluses on their fingers and took years of discipline."

The criticism of him in India for "selling out" to the West has largely died down. No doubt some papers were being squeezed, and Shankar admits to being "an angel and a devil at the same time."

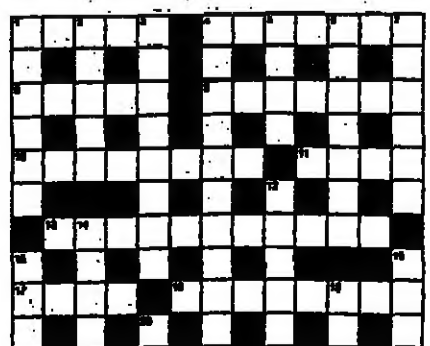
"At times I feel I don't belong to today. My roots are so deep in the past that sometimes I feel myself a stranger, even in my own country."

Andrew Robinson

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 678)

ACROSS
1 Rich (5)
4 Contriver (7)
8 Allude (5)
9 Spanish wine drink (7)
10 Affirmed (8)
11 480 sq yards (4)
13 Indigence (11)
17 Prowl (4)
18 Alleviate (8)
21 Pasta squares (7)
22 Bury (5)
23 Friendly sea mammal (7)
24 Pleasure boat (5)

DOWN
1 Double up (6)
2 Incapable (9)
3 Austere (8)
4 Diffusion (13)
5 Wind compass (4)
6 Hot wind (7)
7 Wandercat (6)
12 Make futile (8)
15 Unruffled (7)
16 Red-faced (6)
16 Polcast (6)
19 Roof room (5)
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MONDAY PAGE

The voice of Wimbledon

Gentle, reserved, never flustered, Dan Maskell is ready for the 99th tournament. Richard Evans reports

Having survived the dual trauma of being ambushed by Eamonn Andrews and hit over the head by his wife as she closed the hatch-back door of their car, Dan Maskell, at the age of 76, is ready to resume talking to the nation in his measured, mellifluous tones.

The BBC's voice of Wimbledon is not a man to be easily flustered but I suspect the surprise of *This is your life* unnerved him more than the accidental assault on his senses by his nearest and dearest a few days later.

The programme only really works when the subject has lived a life worthy of detailed recollection - pop stars in their twenties tend to leave researchers scratching for anecdotes - but Maskell, in his quiet, gently-spoken way, has never been short of a good story and is justly proud of a list of achievements that have spanned six decades of British tennis.

John Barrett, the man most likely to succeed Maskell as the BBC's senior tennis commentator, says no one has made a bigger contribution to British tennis. "As coach to our last successful Davis Cup teams of the 1930s, his contribution was considerable," Barrett reminds us. "And when he moved into television he virtually introduced tennis to the nation. As far as the art of tennis commentary is concerned, Dan wrote the book."

It is, of course, a book to be used as a guide and not a text. Imitating Maskell is not to be recommended. He is too much of an individualist.

His understated reaction to moments of crisis is renowned and I will always remember the time when Mark Cox, the former British No 1, suffered a uncharacteristic rush of blood to the head and started beating the hallowed turf of the Centre Court with his racket in a fit of rage.

There were a few seconds pregnant silence on the BBC microphone as the nation waited for the verdict of the oracle. When it came it was pure Maskell: "Oh dear," said Dan. "Oh, dear. How most unfortunate. Most unfortunate."

Maskell's economy of words is testament to his discipline in private company he is a great talker with an endless stream of fascinating anecdotes. But in the commentary box he adheres strictly to the BBC code of conduct for commentators that insists you do not talk during rallies; you do not talk over the umpire and you remember at all times "If it's not worth saying, don't say it."

He started in the early days of television in 1951 after work in radio. "Then one day in '51 I was asked if I would sit in with Freddy Grisewood. I

began by literally sitting at his feet because, in those days, there was no room in the box for me to sit alongside him. He introduced me to television commentary in the most kind and attentive sort of way."

Grisewood, however, was starting to lose touch with tennis and the following year the BBC asked Maskell to take over. After a few changes Maskell found himself joined in the late fifties by Jack Kramer, the 1947 Wimbledon Champion and professional promoter. On the surface, Maskell and Kramer were precise opposites but because of the genuine respect they held for each other as well as for the traditions of Wimbledon itself, the quiet English gentleman and the brash Californian pro welded themselves into a team that became a triumph of contrasting styles, until it met with an early demise over Kramer's involvement with The Association of Tennis Professionals and the players' boycott.

Jack had the lovely skill of bringing in little anecdotes that would enliven the match we were covering. I remember asking him once to give viewers some background on a young Californian player I had never seen before. "Well," said Jack, "He's a very promising young player but he's a lousy milkman!" It turned out the boy was, in fact, Jack's milkman in Los Angeles and was often late because he was up early practising his tennis."

I asked him if he found the job any more tiring than he used to. "Quite honestly I don't. What I do find, however, is that I'm not as sure of my facts. A few years ago I was supposed to be a walking encyclopaedia. Now I have to check the record books. That makes it a little harder."

The broadcasting technique that was to make him a British institution was acquired after daily games as a young professional against Sir Samuel Hoare, the pre-war air minister and later Home Secretary, who became Lord Templewood. It was an early political speech on radio which had a lasting impression.

"It astonished me that a man talking to thousands and thousands of people could be so calm and matter of fact. Later I asked Sir Samuel how he kept so calm and he said 'I just try to imagine I'm at home talking to some friends'. That is the essence of it, of course and I have never forgotten that simple explanation. When I'm on television I try to imagine the same thing."

Having guided him back to the early years, I asked him how and why tennis had become his life.



A few years ago I was supposed to be a walking encyclopaedia. Now I have to check the record books. That makes it a little harder

"I had the good fortune to live just outside the Queen's Club. My father was a friend of one of the twelve professionals they had there at the time. After I had worked as a ball boy in the school holidays the professional noticed how keen I was and how I had started to play whenever I got the chance and suggested to my father that I train to become a professional myself."

"My father eventually agreed although he didn't have much faith in the future of tennis at the time. Around 1922 I remember my father saying: 'You don't mean to tell me they're building a place down on those marker gardens at Wimbledon to hold 12,000 people to watch a tennis match?' I vividly remember him calling the whole thing the most terrible white elephant. I always think of that when I walk through the gates at Wimbledon now."

Just as Queen's began grooming Maskell to take over from Charles Hawes as head professional, the All England Club decided it, too, needed a permanent professional and offered Maskell the job.

That was in 1929. He went there with the understanding that he would also be available to coach the Davis Cup and Wightman Cup teams. As the best professional player of his era, Maskell was requested to play with 'guests' of the club - as the competitors were called in those days - during the three week period prior to the championships. He played with Ellsworth Vines and all the great champions of the time, never once regretting his role.



The young Maskell: no regrets

"Oh no, there was never any question that I could compete there. A professional was a professional. However there was a move - even at the time I thought it was a bit stupid - to have me play for Great Britain in the Davis Cup. Had I the opportunity of a little more match experience I think I would have contested the No 2 singles spot on the team with Bunny Austin."

"Fred Perry, of course, was the No 1. At any rate I would have been on the squad. But even though Henri Cochet had been allowed to play for France after reverting to his amateur status after a spell as a pro, nothing ever came of it despite some agitation in the press. I would have been very happy, of course. It would have been my greatest delight to have played Davis Cup for my country."

"But I had the next best thing. I coached a winning team through all

those years, '33 to '36, when we won the Cup. That gave me far more satisfaction than playing at Wimbledon would have. I'm a team man."

During the Second World War, Maskell spent five years in the RAF in charge of rehabilitation and orthopedic injuries for officers and airmen. His work earned him the O.B.E. Many years later he would receive the C.B.E. for his services to tennis. Apart from his work in the war, he is most proud of his role as chairman of the Professional Teachers' Association, a position he held for 25 years.

Who did Dan think of as the greatest player of all time? "I used to think it was Tilden, a wonderful man and a truly great player," but now, and I have no doubt, the best is McEnroe. As far as I can see he has no weakness at all. I am not talking about his temperament. He is the finest man I have seen on a tennis court to be. He can do anything on the backhand or forehand and his reflexes at the net are quite unbelievable. His serve is difficult enough but there has never been - including Cochet and Borotra - a better first volleyer behind the serve."

He could, of course, have continued. Maskell on tennis is an unfinished story and he will not tire of his telling. He is, in his way, a unique spokesman for the very best of games and if the name of Wimbledon has come to stand for order and excellence in far off places over the past two decades, it is due in no small measure to the way this man has presented it.

Malevolence and mothers-in-law

It's men who tell mother-in-law jokes, the most notable being Les Dawson's surrealistic monologues about his own "Mussolini in knickers". Yet it's women who bear the brunt of the mother-in-law problem, perhaps too painfully to be able to joke about it. Any woman who has married another woman's son runs the risk of tuning in to a subtly-coded language of put-downs which, when translated into plain English, always means: "I'll never understand why, of all the women who chased after my son, he chose you".

A recent mother-in-law revelation comes from Sonia Gandhi, daughter-in-law of the formidable Indira. At their first meeting, "Mummy" whipped out a needle and thread and insisted on stitching up the straggly hem of Sonia's dress. Translation: "Of all the girls who my son could have married, I just can't work out why he should have fallen for such a slut". In Sonia, "Mummy" met her match. The new daughter-in-law professed to find such behaviour touching, an expression of love rather than disapproval.

My own mother-in-law, a Yorkshirewoman, didn't go in for subtlety. When her son announced his intentions towards me she burst into loud, sniffling tears. I was in the room at the time. After what seemed a very long while, she looked at me over the top of her sudden linen handkerchief, turned to her son and asked, "You're not in any hurry, are you?"

From this unpromising beginning, a genuine friendship was formed and lasted until she died. My mother-in-law was a perfectionist and I gave her plenty of scope. She would rub a handful of my Biba mince pies between her elegant fingers and say: "When I was a girl, this sort of fabric was known as shoddy." Very soon, I was looking a credit to her in pink-knitted Tricorns two-pieces. Just as a chic friend of mine chooses her clothes in the morning bearing in mind the maxim, "Always dress as though you lived in Paris", I choose mine on the basis of their being mother-in-law worthy.

Her insistence that nothing but the best will do appealed to the snob in me, although over the years it has sometimes meant that not being able to buy the best, I've had to settle for nothing rather than compromise. My home looks startlingly uncluttered, it's because I'm still waiting to be able to afford the pieces expertly eyed by my mother-in-law as we traipsed around the Grosvenor House Antique Dealers' Fair. She seduced me with dreams of Happelwhite and left me unable to settle down with Flabiate.

My mother-in-law taught me everything she knew. More devilish examples of the genre refuse to pass on their superior skills and then criticize when their daughters-in-law don't come up to scratch. A new wife can be pretty well demolished by a mother-in-law rhapsodizing about how much her son loves her special chicken pie, and then refusing to divulge the recipe.

Mothers-in-law have unmatchable standards. All their



PENNY PERRICK

towels, down to the tiniest, initialed, guest ones, are in toning sets of blue and everything in their freezer is neatly labelled and dated, instead of slung in hastily and merging as an indistinguishable lump. When they come to stay, they look down their noses at the dishwasher and wash everything in lots of hot sudsy water before loading it. They insist that the person who invented non-iron shirts didn't mean you to take him seriously.

No wonder mothers-in-law have always ranked big in showbiz, a current example being *Dynasty's* Alexis Colby, whose malevolence towards her daughter-in-law seeps through every roared pore. If the series' scriptwriters are ever short of a storyline, they could plunge Alexis's offspring into sudden poverty combined with prolific parenthood and then have our villainess arrive bearing gifts of exquisite hand-smocked and tucked romper-suit, in need of endless starching and ironing, for the new baby. Or the baby's parents could become dedicated health-aunts, giving grandma the chance to stuff the kiddiwinks full of crisps and chocolate biscuits "because that's what I gave my children and it hasn't done them any harm".

With a new breed of working mothers-in-law, their chances of expressing their superiority are endless. Imagine the pitiful lot of a daughter-in-law, whose husband's mother can not only run a country but wallpaper the ceiling; is not only an expert housekeeper but is always immaculately coiffed. If you consider this a fate worse than death, look up your daughters before they run off and marry Mark Thatcher.

Do you envy the young wizards of corporate finance, those boy wonders who graduate from winning at Monopoly to running Wall Street before they hit their thirtieth birthday? Well you shouldn't. I've just been reading about Peter Graham, 30, a director of a merchant bank and it's clear that his life is no bed of roses. "I'm having problems with my ties," he's quoted as saying and goes on to regret that Hermes didn't work out for him.

The men I know should count themselves fortunate. The only problems they have with their ties is wondering whether the latest gray stain will come out with a spot of Dabuff.

Young, tough and courting glory at the net

Douglas Thompson on two teenage contenders for attention on the tennis circuit

The look and style are different but the two "little darlings" of the professional tennis circuit are driven by the same dream: one in which the Duchess of Kent figures prominently.

At 14, Gabriela Sabatini is not about to win Wimbledon but she is going to win much attention and many teenage hearts. Carling Bassett is three years older and 1985 might be the year she moves from being one to watch to one to beat.

Gabi Sabatini, "The Great Sabatini" scream the headlines in her home town of Buenos Aires, turned professional last year. Ten months ago she became the youngest player - male or female - to win a round at any US Open. She bought a Honda scooter to celebrate beating the competition in seven out of eight junior tournaments in Europe in 1984.

This year she has moved as gracefully and determinedly through the ranks as she does on the court. She can be deceiving until she displays her baseline power and Astaire



In search of a dream: Gabi Sabatini (left) and Carling Bassett

footwork and has surprised even veterans like Chris Evert-Lloyd in how hard they have to play to beat her. She was seven years old when she started playing. Six years later when she was winning junior tournaments, Patricio Apey - tipped as the tennis

coach to watch - began working with her. "From the moment I saw her play I saw so much potential," says Apey. "For her age, her size I had never seen so much raw talent. I regarded her game as way up there, as a top 40, top 30 sort of player."

top twenty pop charts as her ranking in the world tennis ratings computer.

He lets her play tennis for a couple of weeks and then rest, play and rest. It is a formula she enjoys.

Carling Bassett doesn't need a lot of help with her confidence. She earned more than half-a-million dollars last year from the tennis circuit and commercial endorsements. Her motivation, however, is anything but financial. Her father John Bassett runs a brewery empire - think of Carling as in the lager - and is one of Canada's wealthiest men.

Three years ago she appeared as a young tennis player in *Spring Fever*, a film produced by her father which was something of a teenage hit. She says she will not do nude scenes, and that her father wants her next role to be in a film produced by one of Hollywood's five major studios.

She spends a considerable amount of time at the family's penthouse apartment in Florida which keeps her near to her mentor, the controversial tennis guru Nick Bollettieri who runs his tennis academy on Florida's golf coast just to the south of Tampa.

She likes fast cars, rock music and is a believer in discipline - of the mind: "You can be hitting the ball great in practice then go into a match and shake. You've got to discipline your mind more than anything."

Culinary characteristics offer historians food for thought

Because culinary history is a new subject and no definitive academic authority has yet emerged, the numerous assertions at the symposium are just as likely to overturn the theories of professional historians or anthropologists as to stand corrected by an expert.

Ever since war-time rationing ended in the 1950s, we have taken a ceaseless interest in food and cookery. More people have travelled to more places and returned with new ideas for dishes; immigrant populations have brought new cuisines and also new ingredients to our shops.

Asa Briggs believes that it is this growing curiosity about food that made British historians aware of the subject's potential. Until the last war, it was generally accepted that history concerned itself with kings and queens, and the great constitutional, political or military events that shaped the world. Now writers and researchers are more interested in how the rest of the population lived.

The history of food can be revealing. Dishes, letters, travelogues and household accounts all give reliable infor-

mation about past eating habits, which in turn supply evidence of shortages and abundances of food - a reliable indicator of income and economic activity, of such changes in technology as the ice box or improved sanitation, of trading patterns and cultural migration or even of how effective an army might have been on the rations it received.

The groups who are already making use of food studies range from nutritional anthropologists, who are helping aid workers to take account of the vital social, symbolic and ritual aspects of food when planning long-term relief operations in famine-stricken areas, to feminists, whose work on household technology, child care and the economic role of the housewife encompasses the place of cookery in the propaganda that has kept women in the domestic kitchen.

Did Carême's introduction of *grande cuisine* to the courts of Europe, which led to the ousting of the female cook in favour of male chefs, help to build that propaganda? Is the prohibition on women working outside the home the reason why a country's domestic cuisine is not adapted for restaurants, or why, when transported by immigrants, it

remains unfamiliar in the host country? For most people, food is a link with home. Madhur Jaffrey learned to cook not at home in her mother's kitchen, but via air mail letters when she was a student in England: "I was extremely homesick, and this homesickness took the form of a longing for Indian food."

Images of food are entwined with nationality both because food is literally home grown and because they express ideas of a common past quite different from any other country's.

But our daily rituals of preparation and serving display prestige, luxury and hospitality as well as love and comfort. Why the business lunch? Do we still believe in the protection afforded by the offering and acceptance of hospitality, centuries after the assimilation of the Vikings?

Hospitality is also a traditional way of showing-off and acquiring status by a display of expense and good manners. Today's foodies, led by Paul Levy, co-author of *The Official Foodie Handbook*, also use their relationship with food to create an impressive self-image and our own eating habits are loaded with symbolic meanings that we may not care to investigate too closely; a topic there perhaps for a future symposium?

Isabelle Anscombe and Vicky Hayward

WEDNESDAY PAGE

The bright child's chances: swings and roundabouts of state education



My mother-in-law taught me everything she knew. More devilish examples of the genre refuse to pass on their superior skills and then criticize when their daughters-in-law don't come up to scratch.



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BEHIND THE TERRORIST

If the western world needed reminding that the threat to our civilization mounted by international terrorism is a general one, not confined to the Middle East, the IRA, or any other faction which strikes out at the innocents in the name of "liberation", this weekend has provided the evidence. The cruelties and absurdities of Beirut continue, by courtesy of the endless willingness of the communications media to give little criminals, psychopaths and calculating killers a feeling of power far beyond the reality by the way we project it in our reports. In El Salvador a different episode from the wings has kindled a new anger in the United States. And yesterday the natural assumption following the unexplained disappearance of an aircraft over the Atlantic is that a terrorist bomb has exploded since India's democracy is also threatened by terrorism.

Each time a terrorist strikes there is a natural tendency to search out and explain the immediate motivation. It is time we broadened our understanding of the fact that terrorism of this kind, whatever its real or purported individual character and geographical origins, essentially knows only one frontier: that between totalitarianism and liberal democracy. The totalitarian origins of terrorism are deeply rooted in Marxist-Leninism, while the liberal democracies are an affront to that philosophy and thus its perennial target.

There has been a reluctance in the west, starting in Washington, to acknowledge that in the nuclear age international terrorism is of immense strategic importance. It has become so, roughly, since 1968, but its ideological roots are much deeper. Nevertheless the evidence since 1968 cannot be overlooked when we see that, between then and 1980, of a total number of 6,700 terrorist incidents, 62 only are recorded from within the Soviet bloc (West Europe had 2,206). Ask any Marxist-Leninist about his and the answer you would receive is that violence of this kind can only occur in the face of capitalist aggression.

The ideological underpinning of terrorism by the Soviet Union, in its legal approach to international conventions, its strategic teaching and of course in the military, economic and moral support it gives to various organizations, is based on this principle: that violence is permissible - indeed legitimate - against non-communist societies in the name of counter-

oppression, liberation or anything else which fits the local context.

The first general mistake from which the west must recover, therefore, is the notion that terrorism, wherever it appears, has a political legitimacy when in fact it is common criminality. Regrettably, in 1967, a committee of the International Red Cross at Geneva met to update the 1949 texts on the treatment of prisoners of war and voted to extend prisoner of war status, protection and privileges to terrorists. Britain, Israel and Brazil voted against, but the United States, the Soviet Union and 63 others endorsed that principle. We have been paying for it ever since.

The pernicious lack of distinction which western societies now make between a soldier whose unfortunate business may be to kill, preferably other soldiers, but always according to rules of behaviour and engagement and those liberationists whose main target is the innocent has been our undoing. This relativity has enabled the world to be selective about liberation movements. Those who provided moral and material support to Zanu, for instance, would not support the Nicaraguan Contras, while both sides would fail to see that the principle of support, or absence of it, is the same. But the principle which the west must start to re-establish if it is to have any hope of co-ordinating its response to international terrorism is one in which the terrorists acts against civilian targets of any kind are not supportable.

The second general view must be to evaluate each particular terrorist episode against this wider canvas. Who is the sponsor, we tend to ask at present? Who is in control of this or that group? There is a plethora of groups, many of which interlock, whatever they say, and many of which now can be regarded as self-starters. As any general study of Soviet attitudes to and contacts with international terrorist groups, allied to the enormous documentary evidence which was captured in the Lebanon in 1982, make it clear that the Soviet Union is the ultimate sponsoring agent for the movement of international terrorism.

Soviet sponsorship gives this kind of violence a legitimacy. "Force is the midwife of every old society pregnant with a new one", said Marx and again, when he blamed the French Communards in 1871 for not

having imitated the Jacobin terrorism: "Violence is itself an economic power". The torch is taken up so frequently by Lenin and all subsequent Soviet statesmen that it is a wonder one has to remind anybody of the facts again. Since its inception, and the setting up of international terrorist camps near Tashkent in 1919, the Soviet Union has always operated in this way, recognizing international law only when it suits, and "socialist law" whenever it can. War or violence only occurs, according to Soviet teaching, as a result of capitalist or class-based contradictions. Therefore it must be supported.

At no time between 1917 and 1965 has the Kremlin renounced the use of terrorism as a matter of principle. Unfortunately during the second world war the west espoused this principle fully in the support of resistance fighters. The consequence has been dire and we are faced with it increasingly today.

The de-colonial period marked the high point of liberation theory in the west when this kind of relativism towards terrorist acts was nourished as much within western societies, and their churches, as it was exploited by the Soviet Union claiming a more consistent sponsorship.

The fact that it is now being turned against the west systematically started to emerge in the early sixties with Penkovsky's evidence and subsequently after 1968 with the arrival in the west of General Sejma from Czechoslovakia whose material covered 20 years of Soviet planning. He was able to alert western intelligence agencies to this change but it takes a long time for any intelligence appreciation to percolate the body politic.

Moscow since then has developed more purpose, cohesion and political authority in its manipulation of this international terrorist movement, however much on the surface the proliferation of terrorist gangs seems to suggest a plurality and anarchy which would defy such supervision. There are groups, groups within groups, and governments which operate terrorism against the west often within the ambit of Soviet tactical control, but as often outside it. In all cases the target is the same, the democracies of the west. It is difficult to remember in the face of conflicting and confusing evidence each time the terrorist strikes, but the shadow of the sponsor is there, behind, for those who care to look.

THE CENTRALITY OF CERN

Sir John Kendrew's report recommending further cuts in the funding of research in high energy particle physics came just too late for the short debate in the Commons on science policy. Sir Keith Joseph opened the debate with the words "Today I shall concentrate on the utilitarian aspects of civil science". That was in the spirit of his green paper on higher education. Taking paper and speech together one can see the directions in which he wants to prod the distributors of research funds, the UGC and universities with the prospect of diminishing resources and the research councils with the promise of level funding.

He wants selectivity, more concentration of effort on work of the highest standard, the reinforcement of success, and more regard for utility as the word might be defined with one eye on the trade figures.

The difficulty Sir Keith may have with the Kendrew report is that its analysis of British particle physics research both domestic and in its larger component of collaboration in Cern, the laboratory of the European council for nuclear research, shows it as matching all his criteria except the last.

Cern is pronounced to be "in a position of pre-eminence as the leading high energy particle physics laboratory in the world today". Its scientific output is said to have been outstanding and Cern itself one of the most successful European ventures. Its finances are not exactly out of control. Its budget shrank by two fifths between 1975 and 1981 and has been constant since then. It is now constructing a large electron-positron collider (LEP) capable of accelerating particles far beyond present facilities. Sir John's committee was "impressed by the robust way in which [the director general] has organized the construction of LEP within the tight financial constraints set by the Council".

Particle physics continues the classical exploration of the basic constituents of matter and the forces that act between them. Although Sir John will allow no branch of science the description "most fundamental", there is no

other branch with a better claim to that position. The British contribution this century has been and is of the highest importance, and "no one can see this field of science as other than enormously exciting, exhilarating, and rewarding".

And its pace is quickening. The goal that eluded Einstein now looks less distant. Recent spectacular developments inspire the hope that "we may yet discover the 'philosopher's stone' in a grand unification of all the four forces [electromagnetic, weak and strong nuclear, and gravity], whereby all that there is could then be attributed to the action of one single law of nature."

That is a funny way for Sir John and his colleagues to put it. The philosopher's stone was the alchemists' imagined catalyst for transmuting base metal into gold. Their labours were very much in the Joseph mould having a plainly utilitarian application in the field of wealth creation (though the impact of success on the money supply would have needed watching). But it is precisely this utility that the Kendrew report finds wanting in particle physics. "We believe that the possibility of useful future applications of particle physics research cannot in itself be considered as an important motivation for continuing the research." In other words the chances of coming up with something useful are not very good.

Yet earlier work this century in atomic and nuclear physics, of which particle physics is the linear descendant, underlies not only nuclear energy (not to speak of the bomb) but also solid state devices, genetic engineering and information technology. "It is hard to identify any of the new technologies of our time that cannot be traced back to fundamental discoveries in atomic and nuclear physics". But the report records diminishing returns and sees little in particle physics of present relevance to applied science.

It is that, together with the enormous expense of its experimental side, depending on accelerators of ever increasing magnitude (the one American physicists have their eye on has a price

tag of three billion dollars) which leads the Kendrew committee to side with those scientists who think that particle physics makes too large a claim on resources. The committee also ventures the opinion that particle physics itself would benefit from some relaxation of the pace of its experimental development worldwide.

It has long been a complaint elsewhere in Britain's scientific research community that "big science", notably particle physics and astronomy, hogs too much of the budget. In fact domestic expenditure on particle physics has been cut in half in real terms over the past ten years, and our subscription to Cern has been cut by a third.

The Kendrew report advocates another turn of the screw to cut both domestic and Cern outlays by amounts that would reach 25 per cent by 1991. The sum saved could be applied elsewhere, though it would not by itself even take the edge off the hunger of the rest of civil science.

There is one piece of bad advice contained in this, however the main thrust is viewed: the proposition that if we cannot get a quarter knocked off our subscription to Cern once LEP is built, we should pull out. There is no provision for unilateral adjustment of subscriptions. Agreement on an all-round cut would be required, and although a consensus for some reduction might be found it is highly unlikely it would go as far as 25 per cent. Nor would the British delegation have a particularly strong hand since the loss of revenue they would be proposing for Cern as a condition for their continuing participation would be larger than the loss consequent on British withdrawal.

Withdrawal from Cern would be withdrawal from an unusually successful form of European joint-action and of international scientific collaboration. It would mark the effective end of Britain's long and leading contribution to the scientific study of the nature of matter. It would do more harm to the esteem and animal spirits of the scientific community in this country than any good the redistributed funds might do.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Use of 'veto' by the Community states

From Mr Nicholas Forwood
Sir, After last week's exercise by Germany of its "veto" under the so-called "Luxembourg compromise", and in the run up to the Milan summit (where majority voting will again be high on the agenda), a few observations on this issue may be timely.

Denmark, France, Greece, Ireland and the UK, by expressly basing their abstentions not on the intrinsic merits of the Commission's proposals, or even on their own assessments of national or Community interest and the objectives of the Common Agricultural Policy, but solely because of the Luxembourg compromise's requirement of unanimous acceptance of one state's assertion (however spurious) that an act would be contrary to its "vital national interest", would seem to have clearly failed to fulfil the obligations on them under Article 5 of the EEC Treaty: to "facilitate the achievement of the Community's task" and, above all, to "abstain from any measure which could jeopardize the attainment of the objectives of this treaty".

There can also be little doubt that the Luxembourg compromise, by effectively substituting a requirement of unanimity in voting in Council for the majority voting that is expressly provided by the treaty, is itself incompatible with Article 5.

If the Luxembourg compromise acquires a spurious legal respectability, by its legal validity remaining unchallenged, it will be destructive of all prospect of attaining the progress in the Community that all want to see. A recognition in Milan, that the compromise is fundamentally contrary to the letter and spirit of the treaties could be the greatest step forward in the Community over the past decade.

Yours faithfully,
NICHOLAS FORWOOD,
European Community Law Office,
118-120 Avenue de Cortenberg-BTE 6,
Brussels,
June 20.

Due exercise of right to challenge

From his Honour G. F. Leslie
Sir, Judge Tibber (June 19) is wrong. Is it not an obvious abuse of the right to challenge peremptorily to exercise that right in order to try to eliminate intelligent jurors and replace them with those more likely to be confused by the evidence and arguments or more likely to be prejudiced against the police and the prosecution?

Your excellent leading article of June 13 was most timely and it is to be hoped that the right to challenge peremptorily will be abolished without delay. The right to challenge for cause will remain as a safeguard for the defence.

Yours faithfully,
GILBERT F. LESLIE,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
June 19.

From Mr Keith Evans
Sir, It is immensely gratifying to see members of the Bar openly arguing the jury challenge question in your columns. Even judges are joining the discussion on both sides. May I add three points?

1. Jurors of different social backgrounds respond differently to what they hear in court. It is said at the Bar that a Snarebrook jury will often believe the defence "I bought it off a man in a pub", while such an explanation will be dismissed out of hand by a jury in Kingston-upon-Thames. This is because such things rarely happen in Surrey but frequently happen in the poorer parts of London's East End. What is credible to one social grouping may be totally incredible to another.

2. Jury trial is, at least in theory, intended to be judgement of the accused by his peers: this means by people who are more likely to understand the realities of the position than are strangers. Defendants who read quality newspapers are in the distinct minority: a barrister who challenges off a jury who reads *The Times*, *Telegraph* or *Guardian* is only doing what little he can to accomplish that ideal of judgement of the accused by his peers.

3. It works the other way around.

Sometimes one really needs a jury that can understand how the more literate think and behave. Getting such a jury is difficult if not impossible.

In order to eliminate the nonsense of having to challenge merely on the juror's appearance - the challenge has to be made before the juror speaks so much as a single word - might it not be sensible that each juror should be asked to declare his or her name, occupation and locality before taking the oath?

Yours faithfully,
KEITH EVANS,
1 Gray's Inn Square,
London, WC1,
June 20.

From Deputy Assistant Commissioner R. B. Wells
Sir, Your leader of June 12, "No challenge," reiterates and enlarges upon that aspect of the evidence given last year by the Commissioner, Sir Kenneth Newman, to Lord Roskill's fraud trials committee, whose findings are yet to be announced.

Whilst advocating the retention of jury trial, as it presently stands, for serious and complex frauds, and therefore all other criminal trials, our evidence included the recommendation that the right to the cynical use by some defence counsel, of all available peremptory challenges should be withdrawn and that jurors should only be asked to "stand by" after due cause has been shown.

As you correctly state, the number of challenges was last reduced from seven to three, by virtue of Section 43 of the Criminal Law Act 1977, in what was an abortive attempt to deal with, at least, the administrative problems arising from "pooled" challenges of 60 or more jurors, thus making a nonsense of the principle of random selection.

It goes without saying that this practice is not unique to fraud trials but affects most serious criminal proceedings before Crown Courts.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD WELLS,
New Scotland Yard,
Broadway, SW1.

Strasbourg law

From Mr Richard Plender
Sir, Ronald Butt (June 13) advances three arguments in favour of denouncing the European Convention on Human Rights, all in my view, misconceived.

Firstly, he claims that the Convention takes the form of ringing declarations which are imprecise when compared with English law, including Magna Carta. But the distinguishing feature of the common law is the absence of the codification. When an English court discovers a new crime, such as conspiracy to corrupt public morals, or a new civil wrong, such as misfeasance, it does so on the basis of principles defined even less precisely than in the European Convention. As for Magna Carta, we remember it not for its precise provisions, which deal with such matters as the upkeep of weirs, but for its general principles.

Secondly, Mr Butt alleges that common law countries are at a disadvantage before the European Court of Human Rights. There is no evidence for this assertion. It is true that the United Kingdom has appeared before the European Court more frequently than other west European states; but this is because the United Kingdom accepted the right of individual petition to the Commission sooner than most comparable states (nearly 30 years before France) and because the Convention is not incorporated into the domestic law of this country, so that national courts cannot provide redress for litigants who complain that their rights under the Convention have been infringed.

Thirdly, he argues that it is contrary to democratic principle that the judgement of an unelected court should prevail over those of Parliament. The European Court of Human Rights does not, however, have the power to make or unmake English law. Rather, it determines whether our law conforms with defined standards to which this country has subscribed, in common with many of its neighbours. It is for Parliament to draw the consequences.

The court is thus a valuable instrument in preventing the development of an elected dictatorship. The necessity for such an instrument may be demonstrated by an example cognate with that given by Mr Butt. The Magna Carta of 1297 was repealed in a schedule to the Statute Law (Repeals) Act 1969. Nobody took much notice.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD PLENDER,
3 Essex Court, Temple, EC4,
June 14.

Athens airport

From Mr Peter Koutououlos
Sir, With regard to your coverage of the TWA hijack and more especially the culpability of Greece as portrayed in your recent editorials, the following points should be clarified.

Why, when *The Sunday Times* reports that Athens "has a reasonable reputation amongst airline crews... hardly rating a mention on most pilot personnel black lists", do you find it to be "notorious amongst international crews for its lax security"? Could it be the prosecution of two Swiss pilots by the Greek courts following a mishap at Athens airport which has fuelled the anger of IATA, and not that airport's "general lack of security"?

"Should anybody now fly to Athens?", you ask. One should voice concern over the ease with which the IRA strike deep at the heart of the

well guarded English establishment or draw attention to the spate of hijacks that preceded that of the TWA 847 and persuade everybody to keep indoors.

It is not for the British Government, much less for *The Times*, to presume to advise Greece on her domestic policy, which it should be noted is categorically opposed to any sort of terrorist activity. This policy was, after all, responsible for the only victory so far scored by any government in the release of the American and Greek hostages.

May we hope that in the future *The Times* will show greater objectivity in its assessment of the Greek affair.

Yours faithfully,
PETER KOUTOULOULOS,
President, Hellenic Society of King's College London,
University of London King's College, Strand, WC2.

Future of universities

From Professor N. Kurti, FRSE
Sir, I agree with Professor Cole (June 13) that sciences are part of our culture and that their study at university level should not be regarded necessarily as vocational training.

To illustrate this view, I organized here in Oxford between 1973 and 1975 for three years running an undergraduate course given by visiting lecturers. They all had taken their first degree in physics but later switched to other fields. They included the managing director of a famous brewery, a singer of international renown, a financial adviser, etc.

None of them regarded the study

of physics as a waste of time - they found the knowledge and experience accumulated during their undergraduate years useful in their later careers.

At the beginning of the course I handed out a questionnaire and the replies showed that 70 per cent of the undergraduates took up physics because they were drawn to science while the remaining 30 per cent had no preference as between science and the humanities and the choice was determined by parental or school influence.

Yours faithfully,
N. KURTI,
University of Oxford,
Department of Engineering Science,
Parks Road, Oxford.

Rural Anglicanism

From the Chairman of the Norfolk Churches Trust
Sir, I hope your report (June 8) on rural Anglicanism will be widely and deeply pondered. Grant aid, especially from the State, is now so good that most church buildings will remain structurally viable until the point of extinction. That is now the problem.

Norfolk has over 700 churches, and some 650 are medieval. About 285 of these serve populations of under 300, more a factor of social and economic history than of recent population decline. Clergy often have four, five, seven, or in one local case, 12 parishes. Congregations are usually between six and 15 and almost entirely aged over 50, although potential support in terms of good will or fund-raising is much wider. A third or half the churches no longer have weekly services. Diocesan quotas inexorably rise. Reduction in clergy numbers requires a choice between a ministry

based entirely on the overstretched priest, in which many parishes must gradually fade away, and a ministry which continues to reflect the dispersed rural settlement pattern but with a much higher degree of lay involvement.

This trust has always supported the latter, with laity regularly taking services, dealing with architects and grant applications, and chairing some PPC (parochial church council) meetings, as well as fund-raising. Sometimes this happens, but generally there is no effective policy to ensure it does, and there is no special training for clergy going to multi-parish livings.

The absence of informed theological dialogue in most parishes ensures the continued scepticism of the young. The results can be catastrophic.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL SAYER, Chairman,
Norfolk Churches Trust Ltd,
The Lodge, Millgate, Aylsham, Norfolk, NR11,
June 9.

Soviet long-range bombers are especially unclear: the International Institute for Strategic Studies "military balance" lists almost exactly the same number in service in 1985 as it did 13 years ago.

To assess American force improvements as "significantly less, both in quality and quantity" than Soviet development is no less misleading. The USA's submarine-launched ballistic missile force alone more than doubled its target coverage between 1972 and 1985. America still has a significant numerical advantage in deliverable strategic nuclear warheads.

The Krasnoyarsk radar is indeed a significant violation of the 1972 treaty, but the use of ICBM boosters in American ABM experiments was a contravention of the treaty also, in letter if not in spirit. Moreover, modern American surface-to-air missiles have just as much potential ABM capability as their Soviet equivalent.

Your author is right to argue that enhanced mutual security is the

proper aim of arms control but Western security would hardly be served by precipitate abrogation of the ABM treaty. The USSR would have no reason to show any further restraint in ABM development and, if Mr Hart is right about her clandestine developments, might well be in a better position to get large-scale ABM defences operational before the USA.

The deterrent effect of the West's offensive forces would be diminished and Western security with it.

Some American ABM missile deployment, e.g. to defend MX silos, is perfectly possible within the existing ABM treaty. The Reagan Administration itself argues that renegotiation rather than abrogation offers the most fruitful way forward. Premature withdrawal would achieve nothing and might well cost a great deal.

Yours faithfully,
ERIC GROVE,
41 Martin Grove,
Morden,
Surrey.



ON THIS DAY

JUNE 24, 1950
The genesis of the fourth (right) leader was mentioned in this column on February 23. It had many contributors, but not one of them would dispute that their captain, dayen, prima inter pares, was Peter Fleming (1907-71). His friends and readers would each know which of his "fourth" from him, but if a poll was taken there is little doubt that the following would be high, if not first on the list.

TIDINGS

This is a time of the year at which a considerable proportion of the population finds itself involved in the organization of pageants. Nobody knows at what stage in its history our extraordinary race acquired this habit of reproducing, generally in a light but wetting rain, painstaking travesties of past events, but the practice has clearly come to stay, and it is not so rare as usual in 1985 there is every reason to fear that it will be rarer than ever in 1981. In order to stage a pageant it is first necessary to select a site on which to stage it, a task full of difficulties, especially if the pageant is to be staged in a residence. The party of a gentleman's residence is still much sought after as a venue, and provided it is not being used for openhearted merriment, an assault course, or the housing of foreign workers in Nissen huts, such a setting has a great deal to be said for it.

The organizer of experience and discrimination will automatically have secured the support of an influential committee before embarking on his grand design. In addition to this will require the services of an old grey horse, such an animal being for some reason indispensable to any revival of the glories of the past. He will need - theoretically an expert - a historian, a historical adviser, but most organizers prefer to keep these vital portfolios in their own hands. In the selection of dramatic episodes from local history the main prerequisite is an open mind and a humble imagination. But it is surprising how many localities, all down the chequered, violent, splendid centuries of our rough island story, nothing of the slightest interest seems to have happened. Never asked by the Danes, by-passed by the Black Death, just on the border of France, the Roundheads are coming! Barefooted over the ancient greenward paths the postman's son, paying the safety-pins will hold his garment of sheepskin in his place. See how frankly he points to the eastward, see (as far as his large false beard will allow) the consternation on the faces of the Ancient Scribblebums as the full import of his tidings bursts upon them Above the patterning of the rain upon our umbrellas we can hear them crying "The Devil! The Devil!" as, picking up their spears and their little stools and their cooking pot, they go shambling off into the middle distance at that rather furtive, gliding trot which is so integral a feature of all kindred in the open air. And how several more centuries have rolled by, and just as we have congratulated ourselves on identifying the curious object on the wrist of the gentleman in a doublet as the stuffed kestrel from Toad-baiting of the Dog and Duck, the stylish glimmer of Scribblebury under Queen Anne's is once more galvanized into drama; for there, thundering evertorquely up the time avenue, is the old grey mare bearing a young lady from the pony club dressed as a cross between a Whittington and a beafoater, and again there is a great deal of pointing and gesticulating, and everybody who can draw his sword, and as they all stumble away we can hear that they are intoning "The Armada! The Armada!" in a rather aggressive way. Once more history has come to Scribblebury - or should it be the other way round?

Eighty not out

From Mr M. B. Richards
Sir, On Saturday last at Stockton in Wiltshire, was held a cricket match which may well be unique.

The game was held to celebrate the eightieth birthday of my father. He captained a family XI against an invitation XI. He bowled one over for two runs and scored five runs in a partnership of 35 with his grandson.

Apart from one bruise on the thigh through missing a leg glance he suffered no ill effects and the following morning was up at 6am feeding the cat and making the tea.

A member of the opposition was himself 73. He had not played since he was at school aged 14 and with his first ball for 59 years he clean bowled an opponent.

Yours faithfully,
M. B. RICHARDS,
Naden Cottage,
Watermeadow Lane,
Bampton,
Wiltshire,
June 20.

Beating off bees
From Mr John P. M. Bensted
Sir, My friend Kass (June 15) may remember that in somewhat violent circumstances, Harry Graham immortalized Prebendary Gorm's opportunism in one of his *Ruthless Rhymes* (Faber & Faber), as follows: "When Mrs Gorm (Ann Elvise) Was to go to the garden to see her husband (Prebendary Gorm) Put on his veil and took the swarm He's publishing a book next May On How to Make Bee-keeping Pay." Yours faithfully,
JOHN P. M. BENSTED,
Larington,
Heath Drive,
Walton-on-the-Hill,
Tadworth, Surrey,
June 15.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

June 22: The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips, President of the Save the Children Fund, today attended the Princess Anne Award Ceremony followed by a Children's Highland Games at Glamis Castle, Angus.

Her Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Angus (the Earl of the Scottish Council of the Fund) and the Chairman of the Scottish Council (Mrs Joy Macfarlane).

The Princess Anne, Mrs Mark Phillips attended by the Countess of Leitchfield, travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight.

June 23: The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the British Driving Society, this morning attended the Society's 21st Annual Show at Smith's Lawn, Windsor.

His Royal Highness was received by the President of the Society (Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller) and the Show Director (Mr Richard James).

The Duke of Edinburgh, Patron of the British Gliding Association, this evening presented the prizes at the British Open Class National Championships at Lasham, Hampshire.

His Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight and was received by Her Majesty's Lord Lieutenant for Hampshire (Sir James Scott, Bt) and the Chairman of the Association (Mr Ben Wynn).

Squadron Leader Timothy Finmore, The Prince Andrew left Heathrow Airport, London, this morning in a

Canadian Forces aircraft to visit Canada.

His Royal Highness was received at the Airport by Mr P. A. Lapointe (Acting Canadian High Commissioner).

Wing Commander Adam Wise, Mr Victor Chapman and Lieutenant (A) Gary MacKnight are in attendance.

YORK HOUSE, ST JAMES'S PALACE

June 22: The Duke of Kent, as President, today attended Speech Day at Wellington College, Crowthorne, Berkshire.

Sir Richard Buckley was in attendance.

The Duchess of Kent, Colonel-in-Chief, today attended the Tercentenary Celebrations of the Prince of Wales's Own Regiment of Yorkshire at York.

Her Royal Highness, who travelled in an aircraft of the Queen's Flight, was attended by Mrs Peter Wilton-Sitwell.

THATCHED HOUSE LODGE June 23: Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present this evening at a Gala Performance given by the Royal National Opera, which Her Royal Highness is Patron, at the London Coliseum to mark the retirement of the Earl of Hereford as Managing Director of the Company.

A memorial service for Joseph Albert Walding, formerly High Commissioner for New Zealand in London, will be held at the Roman Catholic Church on Our Lady of Dolours, 264 Fulham Road, London at noon on Friday, June 28.

Princess Dimitri of Yugoslavia will be host at the Chalkida Ball, in aid of Action Research for the Crippled Child, to be held at the Anaghras, near Windsor, on Friday, July 12.

Marriages

Sir John Bell, Bt, and Miss V.M.F. Perry. The marriage took place on Saturday at St Augustine's, West Monkton, Tisbury, Wiltshire, of Sir John Bell, Bt, son of the late Sir Hugh Bell, Bt, and Mary, Lady Bell, of Northallerton, North Yorkshire, and Miss V.M.F. Perry, second daughter of Mr and Mrs A. Perry, of Taunton, Somerset. Frebendary H.F. Warren officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Ryan, Kristine and Jeffrey, Lindas Stevens and Miss Vivienne Perry, sister of the bride. Mr Andrew Bell, brother of the bridegroom, was best man.

The reception was held at the County Hotel, Taunton, and the honeymoon will be spent in Kenya.

Mr R.C.H. Morgan-Giles and Miss S.J. Wake. The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St Peter and St Paul, Courtenhall, of Mr Rodney Morgan-Giles, son of Rear Admiral Sir Morgan Morgan-Giles and the late Mrs Pamela Morgan-Giles, of Union Park, Aylesford, Hampshire, and Miss Sarah Wake, youngest daughter of Sir Frederick Wake, Bt, and Lady Wake, of Courtenhall, Northamptonshire. The Bishop of Peterborough officiated, assisted by the Rev Richard Cummings.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Johnny and Harry Wake, George, Archie and Florence Drake, Miles and Miranda Lampton, Tom and Violet Naylor-Leyland, Edward Cartwright, Helen Fleming and Kitty Timpon. The Hon George Plumtree was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Major-General C.J. West and Miss D. E. Atkinson. The marriage took place quietly on Saturday in the Chapel Royal, HM Tower of London, of Major-General Charles West and Miss Diana Atkinson.

Mr F. Gibson and Miss H. A. Parker-Jervis. The marriage took place on Saturday at Great Hampden Church of Mr Frederick Gibson, son of the late Mr and Mrs F. W. Gibson, and

Miss Harriet Parker-Jervis, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs James Parker-Jervis, of Ferns, Great Hampden, Buckinghamshire. The Bishop of Buckingham officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Rebecca Cadzow, Laura Fellows and Clety Murray. Mr James Maughan was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr J.S. Fisher and Miss G.L. Watson. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 22, at St Augustine's Church, Monkton, Tisbury, of Mr John Fisher, son of Mr and Mrs J. Fisher, of Exeter, and Miss Caroline Watson, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Watson, of Ditchingham, Norfolk.

The Right Rev Hugh Blackburne officiated, assisted by the Rev Peter Green.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by John, Lucy, Lucinda Brouse, Laura McNair Wilson and Katie Tiplie. Mr Nigel Tiplie was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride.

Dr G. Swain and Dr H. M. Dow. The marriage took place quietly in Florida, America, on Friday, June 21, 1985, of Dr Geoffrey Swain, son of Mr and Mrs William Swain, of Poole, Dorset, and Dr Hilary Margaret Dow, elder daughter of Dr Sandy and Dr Anne Dow, of East Lodge, Hyton Castle, Sunderland.

Mr S. B. Burke and Dr J. Dixon. The marriage took place on Saturday, June 22, at St Stephen's Church, Shepherd's Bush, of Mr Stephen Burke, elder son of Mr and Mrs Patrick Burke, and Dr Jennifer Dixon, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Dixon.

Mr R. A. Barrowclough, QC, 61, Sir Bernard Braine, MP, 71; Mr Juan Fargio, 74; Professor Sir Fred Hoyle, 70; Sir Edward Jackson, 60; Mr Brian Johnson, 60; Mr P. L. Palmer, 69; Lord Penney, OM, 76; Lieutenant-General Sir William Pike, 60; Professor John Postgate, 63; Miss Betty Stove, 40; Mr Justice Whitford, 72.

Birthdays today

Mr A. R. Barrowclough, QC, 61; Sir Bernard Braine, MP, 71; Mr Juan Fargio, 74; Professor Sir Fred Hoyle, 70; Sir Edward Jackson, 60; Mr Brian Johnson, 60; Mr P. L. Palmer, 69; Lord Penney, OM, 76; Lieutenant-General Sir William Pike, 60; Professor John Postgate, 63; Miss Betty Stove, 40; Mr Justice Whitford, 72.

Church news

Diocese of Exeter: The Rev Canon John Smith, 47, will retire from his post as Rector of St John's Church, Exeter, on August 1.

Latest wills

Lord Hartley, of Talsarnau, Gwynedd, chairman of Harlech Television, died in a car accident, left estate valued at £2,661,470 net.

Reception

Coward Chance. The partners of Coward Chance gave a reception on Wednesday, June 19, at Skinner's Hall in honour of Mr John Smith on his impending retirement as a partner after 47 years with the firm.

SOOTHEBY'S

FOUNDED 1744

THIS WEEK'S SALES AT SOTHEBY'S

London, 34-35 New Bond Street, W1A 2AA Tel: (01) 493 8080	4.30 pm: 19th and 20th Century Prints.	Chesham, Cheshire GH1 2NA Tel: (0244) 315331
Mon. 24th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	Tue. 25th: 10.30 am: Photographic Images and Related Material.	Tue. 25th: 10.30 am and 2 pm at Salway Saleroom: A Specialist Sale of Cigarette Cards, Postcards, Advertising Art, Ephemera, Scientific and Medical Instruments, Cameras, Nautical, Domestic and Office Equipment, Miscellaneous Toys, Games, Teddy Bears and Soft Toys, Dolls and Doll Accessories.
Tue. 25th: 11 am: Western Manuscripts and Miniatures.	Wed. 26th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Fulborough, West Sussex RH20 1AJ Tel: (07982) 3831
Wed. 26th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: European Ceramics.	Tue. 25th: 10.30 am: Antique and Modern Furniture and Effects.
Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	Wed. 26th: 10.30 am and 2.30 pm: Paintings, Weapons, Militaria.
Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am and 2 pm: Silver, Jewellery.
Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	Fri. 28th: 10.30 am: Ceramics and Glass.
Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	
Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	
Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	
Thurs. 27th: 10.30 am: Tribal Art.	Thurs. 27th: 2.30 pm: Tribal Art.	

OPPORTUNITIES TO SELL AT SOTHEBY'S

Thinking of Selling?	Type of Sale	Next Sale	Closing date & Enquiries	
Some of our specialised sales are listed here. If you have an item that you wish to include in one of our other sales please telephone (01) 493 8080 Ext. 123 for details.	Dolls & Toys	Fulborough, 7th Aug.	Alistair Morris	
	British Paintings from 1850	London, 18th Sept.	12th July	Simon Taylor
	Books	London, 28 Oct.	16th July	Roger Griffiths
	Motorcycles & Related Material	Manchester, 6th Oct.	1st August	Malcolm Barber

Clifford Longley

Black churches explore new directions

The mainly pentecostal black-led churches in Britain, which play a central role in the emotional and religious life of the West Indian community, are moving towards the kind of national organization which will enable them to deal on equal terms with the indigenous "mainstream" churches from which they have so far been estranged.

The Afro West Indian United Council of Churches, based in Shoreditch, east London, is holding a unique meeting next Saturday to bring the leaders of member churches together to discuss common problems and new directions. A central theme of the meeting, described as a "forum", is to encourage present trends towards their involvement in social and political questions.

There is even a hint that church leaders would like to displace the secular, often militant, and usually radically left-wing individuals and movements who normally seem to speak for West Indian interests. That they have not done so before can be attributed to the character of black pentecostalism as it developed in the first two decades of West Indian immigration.

The black churches (the term "black-led" is now the more acceptable expression to them) emerged more or less spontaneously when West Indians, traditionally strongly religious, found themselves uncomfortable and unwelcome in the churches of the white British, the ecclesiastical mainstream.

Some of them persisted with their traditional denominational loyalties, and there are Anglican and Free churches to be found today with quite substantial black memberships. But the style of pentecostalism, its warmth and energy, was found by

many to be closer to their emotional needs: it was supportive, it was culturally familiar, and it was a way of escaping from the regular daily experiences of being a conspicuous outsider to "white" culture.

But it also generated a form of religious dualism, whereby life was divided into the spiritual and the bodily, and only the spiritual really mattered. There are precedents for this dualism in many other religious movements among poor and socially distressed minorities.

The original West Indian immigrants were also handicapped in other ways, as their leaders admit: big-city life was far from their experience before they dropped into the middle of it, and educational standards were not high. Family life was built upon conservative and authoritarian norms of behaviour and discipline, which proved difficult if not impossible to maintain in Britain. The churches were somewhere to get away from these troubles, and the dualism of the churches' theology kept them at bay.

The Afro West Indian United Council of Churches, founded in 1976, has recently taken on a fresh lease of life under a new general secretary, the Rev Adrian Gibson. It has collected and published the first complete directory of black-led churches, and in Dr Gibson it has found an executive of considerable learning and erudition who sees the movement's place in a broad historical perspective.

It is too early to judge how much difficulty the council will face in leading the black-led churches away from their cultural and religious ghettoes, and the first stage, interesting church leaders in tackling the social and economic conditions of

their members, may yet prove intractable, as it implies some theological shift of emphasis.

Nevertheless the council is very far from looking to the mainstream churches for help, as there is still an ethos of profound alienation from the mainstream. Dr Gibson himself concedes that overtures from the British Council of Churches are well-meaning, but that is about all he concedes.

Black-led churches do not look to white churches for assistance, let alone for leadership. They look for recognition, respect, and equality, and they see the white churches as harboured by unconscious assumptions of cultural superiority, which they call "racism".

The emergence of the council as a national organisation - a parallel to what has recently happened among Muslim communities in Britain - is the kind of self-confidence building measure which will make black Christian identity less precarious, and more vulnerable to white Christian insensitivity. As always, the necessary condition for respect from others is true self-respect first.

A healthy national organization is also the necessary first step towards breaking down the extraordinary inequality of West Indian, particularly black, life: all the narrow-mindedness and inwardness of all fringe Protestant sects, multiplied by the self-consciousness of a minority which feels itself alien and "put down", multiplied again by racial prejudice and discrimination, aimed against it.

Nevertheless there is much vitality and growth present in the movement that the minutes it seems to require, it may yet receive.

University news

London. Professor Eric Ash, FRS, has been appointed Rector of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, in succession to Lord Flowers, FRS, who takes up his appointment as Vice-Chancellor of London University on September 1.

The London School of Economics has raised £130,000 to establish a series of lectures and scholarships in memory of Lord Robbins, the economist, who died last year.

Appointments to chairs. Richard W. B. Smith, BA, MA, PhD, has been appointed to the chair of History in the Department of History at the University of London, in succession to Lord Robbins, the economist, who died last year.

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Miss A. Smallbridge, a competitor in the British Driving Society annual show, putting a Welsh cob through its paces at Smith's Lawn, Windsor, yesterday. The Duke of Edinburgh, the society's patron, attended the show (Photograph: Julian Herbert).

Sale room

Prices soar for 'Raphael of flowers'

By Geraldine Norman, Sale Room Correspondent

A group of seven flower illustrations by Pierre-Joseph Redouté multiplied pre-sale expectations by five in Monaco on Saturday to fetch £317,612.

Redouté was heavily patronized by both Marie Antoinette and the Empress Josephine and was known in his day as "the Raphael of flowers". The delicate drawings are in watercolour on vellum with spray of a few different flowers combined in each drawing. Most of them were bought by Peter Mitchell, the London dealer who specializes in late 18th-century art.

The title and status of professor of philosophy has been conferred on Dr R. J. Norman, previously senior lecturer in philosophy, from June 21, 1985, of the University of London. The title and status of professor of international relations has been conferred on Dr A. J. R. Groom, previously senior lecturer in international relations, from June 1.

Miss Lynne Brindley, head of the corporate studies department, British Library, has been appointed director of library and information services at Aston from August 1.

A winter landscape with figures skating by Hendrick Avercamp

A whole sale was devoted to Kirchner paintings, prints and

Ernst Ludwig Kirchner in 1916 when he was in a sanatorium in Königsberg was fought out between German dealers and American collectors and reached 330,250 Swiss francs (estimate 30,000 Swiss francs) or £102,803, by far the highest price ever recorded at auction for a German expressionist painting.

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OBITUARY

MR RICHARD GRIFFITHS

Higher education overseas

Mr Richard Cardin Griffiths, CMG, Director of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas from 1970 to 1980, died after a short illness on June 2. He was 69.

He was born on October 21 1915 and educated at Swansea Grammar School and at Jesus College, Oxford. He entered the Admiralty as an Assistant Principal in 1939 and served as an Ordinary Seaman in the Royal Navy in 1940 and 1941.

Later, he became a member of the British Admiralty delegation in Washington and was private secretary to the Secretary to the Admiralty.

He transferred to the Treasury in 1946 and was private secretary to Sir Edward (later Lord) Bridges. From 1949 he was an Assistant Secretary who served as Treasury Representative in Australia and New Zealand from 1952-53 and was head of the Arts and Science Division from 1958-63.

He became an Under-Secretary in the Treasury in 1963.

Thereafter his career was concerned with higher education in Britain and overseas. He was Deputy Secretary of the University Grants Committee from 1963 to 1970 at the time of the great expansion in student numbers following the Robbins Report.

He was appointed Director of the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas in 1970 and spent ten years in this

office, travelling widely throughout the Commonwealth, particularly in the developing countries of Asia, tropical Africa and the Caribbean.

He fought hard to preserve the independence of the Council but circumstances and political pressures were against him and not long after his retirement in 1980 - and despite vociferous opposition - the work of the Council was taken over by the Higher Education Division of the British Council.

Griffiths's close identification with, and excellent understanding of, young universities was underlined by his membership of the Hong Kong University and Polytechnic Grants Committee and of the Councils of the University of the South Pacific and of the University of East Asia, Macao, as well as (in Britain) of Queen Elizabeth College, University of London.

He was awarded honorary degrees by the Universities of Malaya and Hong Kong, and the New University of Ulster, and was appointed CMG in 1978. In 1979 he received the Symons Award, for his outstanding contributions to the Association of Commonwealth Universities.

The universities of many developing countries owe much to the interest that he always showed in their problems and the faith that he maintained in their potential.

MR GEOFFREY BUTLER

Mr Geoffrey L. Butler, who died on June 12 aged 86, was a leading figure in the history of contract bridge.

He began with the earlier game, bridge whist, joining in his mother's bridge parties when only seven. In World War I as a newly-commissioned subaltern in the Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire he was often enlisted by his colonel for auction after meals.

Already could be seen the personal and mental qualities as well as the moral fibre which after the war made him a figure in London's clubland and a peacemaker when, with the arrival of the new game, contract, authorities such as Hubert Phillips and Manning Foster vied in seeking to emulate the extraordinary success which Ely Culbertson had achieved in the United States.

Butler saw that the new game, because of its amenability to the "duplicate" principle, would swiftly attract a following who wished to compete in tournaments instead of playing

rubber bridge for stakes. Soon there were contests at local, national and international level. Butler's own efforts playing no small part.

These efforts led to the formation in 1938 of the British Bridge League. From 1934 to 1966 he was its chairman, becoming, too, a leading figure in the European Bridge League.

Years of groundwork by Butler and an American colleague, Charles Solomon, led to the formation in 1958 of the World Bridge Federation.

He became a vice-president of the Federation's Executive Council, his integrity and fairness proving one of the key factors in the progress of the Federation which now numbers over 80 countries. These qualities, too, came to the fore in more than one highly publicized episode concerning bridge ethics in championship play.

When he died Butler was chairman of the WBF Congress and he was Director of the London School of Journalism.

MR HOWARD LINEAR

Mr Howard Linear, who died on Thursday June 13, at the age of 73, was a former Numismatic Correspondent of *The Times* and was well known to the post-war generation of coin collectors for his *Beginner's Guide to Coin Collecting* (1966), a book that had already run to seven impressions by 1976.

He was educated at the Haverdasher's school at Hatching and the William Ellis Endowed school, Hampstead, and had worked in Serjeant's Inn and as a journalist before, in 1935, he joined the numismatic department of the Fine Art dealers, Spink & Son, where his wife already worked in the picture department. His 30 years of service with the company was broken only by his time as a Fire Officer in London during the Second World War.

He worked hard at developing the publishing side of Spink's coin business, and to the end of his life continued, as he had been for over 30 years,

as Editor of *The Numismatic Circular*. He was the author of a number of coin books, and *The Crown Pieces of Great Britain* (1962) and *English Proof and Pattern Crown Size Pieces* (1968), written with A. G. Stone, are both still standard works of reference.

As a member of the British Association of Numismatic Societies he gave many lectures to local clubs throughout the country, and was devoted to making coin collecting a popular hobby. He had wide ranging interests and was a well informed layman in engineering matters, publishing many articles and books on railways and aeroplanes. He was a keen collector of railway medals and tokens.

He delighted in being the first person to pay over £1,000 for a coin auction, when bidding for Spink's the Cockayne sale at Glendinning's in 1946.

He is survived by his wife and daughter.

HIS HON JUDGE HUGHES

His Honour Judge Hughes, a Circuit Judge since 1978, died on June 17 in Nottingham at the age of

THE ARTS

Television
Culture
of guilt

Practically every white home in South Africa has a domestic servant but the relationship is one that Whites are loath to talk about. "When you talk about domestic workers," said one employer in Channel 4's *Maidens and Madams* on Saturday night, "you are really coming into the bedroom". This tendency to reticence, however, did not impede Mira Hamermesh in making her film. It pointed out only the bad conditions of the workers but the psychological and social implications.

More than a million black women work in white homes; after agriculture this is the largest employer of female labour. They work long hours for low pay, unprotected by legislation, subject to instant dismissal. They do, of course, free their white sisters from the chores of home and family.

"The nature of the encounter raises difficult questions for women as a homogeneous category," said Dr Jacklyn Cock, a Johannesburg lecturer in psychology and sociology. "The nature of domestic service in South Africa challenges any feminist notion of sisterhood."

Sophia, a black maid, described how she had been passed on from one owner of the house she had worked in for 25 years to another. She loved white children, she said, and they loved her; but she had thought, when feeding them, about who might be feeding her. A teacher, with a mixed class of toddlers at a Montessori school, reflected that generations of Whites were raised with the expectation of always having a black person to do things for them.

The veteran Black Sash campaigner Mrs Sheena Dunn said the difficulties of being within a system and benefiting by it made it difficult to sustain indignation. She and her colleagues appeared to be managing. The domestic workers are also helping themselves.

They have formed the South African Domestic Workers' Association, which is educating women in their rights and, as we saw, in how to negotiate. As we saw, in how to negotiate. As we saw, in how to negotiate.

Dennis Hackett

Black women in some areas can now go to the Centres of Concern. White women have established about 100 of these throughout the country. There the domestic workers can enjoy social activity and study. But the centres do not campaign on wages and conditions, an unpopular business it seems.

Bernadette Mosele, of the World Council of Churches, said that black women had to fight on two fronts: against racism and sexism within their own race. They also had to contend, it seemed, with constant jumps from one culture to another, with the guilt of raising white children while being forced to neglect their own, of being consigned, as one sympathiser put it, to perpetual impermanence in inferiority. Ms Hamermesh painted a grim picture well and more effectively, one thought, because of her restraint.

According to Ralph Koltai, associate designer at the Royal Shakespeare Company and one of our most individualistic yet influential practitioners, the designer's work is still little appreciated or understood in this country. "The contribution designers make to a production is much greater than is frequently understood. As a nation we are not very visually orientated."

Koltai was born in Hungary in 1924 and trained in graphic design in England before the war. He started his career in stage design in 1950 and has since achieved something like 150 productions of ballet, opera and drama. As a designer he has a formidable reputation, but there is no such thing as a typical Koltai set. He is perhaps best known for sets that are abstract or expressionistic, environments that comment on a work more than locate it in a particular time or place.

To take some recent examples, there was his giant orrery for Jack Rosenthal's musical *Dear Anon*, which set the main character literally in the centre of her own universe; there was also the dazzling *Machado About Nothing* for the RSC with its perspex walls and mirrored floor underlining the artificiality and narcissism stressed in the production. And there was his stunning work for *Cyrano de Bergerac*, in which he set the wooed Roxane high above the stage in a balcony supported by a magnificent tree. "You don't want a house there, do you? Because it isn't about a house. It's about a girl on a balcony."

Koltai has on occasion been criticized for providing images

Paul Griffiths reports from St Louis on Opera Theatre's tenth season
Mozart soars high above all the risks

Ten years is a long time in the history of an opera company; one can see why Richard Gaddes should have wanted to create something of a bang in Opera Theatre of St Louis's tenth season, and why he should have chosen this point at which to withdraw from the artistic directorship of the company he founded. If the bang was not quite as big as expected, that simply reflects how high expectations have become for Opera Theatre, in terms of discovering and nurturing young singers, making smart productions and introducing new operas.

This anniversary season there were two world premieres out of four productions: a huge gamble, obviously, and one not altogether crowned with success. But disappointment in this area was countered by an *Idomeneo* of great strength. The producer, Robert Carson, brought with him from Glyndebourne some tricks of Trevor Nunn's staging, notably the towering, panicking choral shadows at the appearance of the monster. Nunn's *Idomeneo*, though, was forged in favour of a more modern Greek perspective, which not unhappily faded back to timelessness amid column ruins after a dramatization of the overture in which an Orthodox priest solemnly chose black-clad villagers to take on the principal roles. Only at the end was this ambience restored, with peasant merry-making over some of the ballet music.

That this invited orchestra-drowning applause was no bad thing, for the musical virtues of the production were all vocal. In particular, Sylvia McNair achieved that rare total identification of voice, character and music, never betraying by fault or effort that she was not Mozart's Ilia. She may not have an enormous voice, but the intonation is so clean, the colour so lively and bright, the technique so invisible and the phrasing so naturally elegant that her singing strikes deep. One may easily not notice whether she acts or not (in fact she does); the voice alone is a perfectly-attended operatic instrument.

Patricia Schuman also sang in great style as Idomeneo. She has a striking presence, and a voice that is at once beautiful and heroic, capable of thrusting designs in recitative and of soaring radiance in more lyrical music. Ashley Putnam, and not only by comparison, was not so happy as Electra, but Michael Myers as Idomeneo offered an interesting portrait of a muscular human being uneasy with the kingly role. That there could be strong dramatic portrayals like his and intensely musical ones like Miss McNair's is a tribute to the truth of Andrew Porter's translation.

The two new operas were both given



"Total identification of voice, character and music, never betraying by fault or effort that she was not Mozart's Ilia": Sylvia McNair (left) in *Idomeneo*, with Patricia Schuman

in productions by Colin Graham of his own libretto, but otherwise there was only a distinctly negative modesty, of vision and achievement, to link Monoré Miki's *Joruri* with Stephen Paulus's *The Woodlanders*. Both composers have been associated with Graham before: Miki's *An Actor's Revenge* was one of the flashes in the short-lived English Music Theatre, and was later restaged in St Louis, while Paulus's *The Postman Always Rings Twice* made the journey the other way, coming with Opera Theatre to Edinburgh in 1983. The new operas, in both cases, are calmer, but also more sentimental and less inventive.

Joruri is a triangular love story set in the eighteenth century puppet theatre, providing the opportunity for some colourful imitated Bunraku, for gorgeous designs by Setsu Asakura (in particular a waterfall done as a great stylized banner dropping down from the sky), but also for mild, even-tempered excursions into that nowhere between Western rhetoric and Eastern restraint. As so often happens, the combination of Japanese and European

instruments incommenced both: false expectations were set up so that one wanted the koto to do more, the violins to make lovelier sounds. More embarrassingly still, the romance of the story was at odds with its formal presentation.

Nobody expects *Madam Butterfly* to look like a Noh drama, but here were Faith Esham and John Brandt being asked to emote like fury while keeping up the pretence of a porcelain perfection of spirit. No matter that the conflict between feeling and duty was the essence of the opera: both were undermined by a confusion of treatment. Only the base-baritone Andrew Wentzel, stern, strong and authoritative as the narrator, came out of the proceedings with much credit.

Similarly *The Woodlanders*, an ill-advised attempt to get Hardy's characters to sing, will be remembered most for individual performances, notably those of the affecting, creamy mezzo Cory Miller as Marty South and of the tenor Mark Thomson as Edred Fitzpiers. In substance it was all vague: vaguely tonal, vaguely atmospheric,

with vaguely characterized music for the main figures. I ought in fairness to add that Paulus's melodic gift was praised by several American critics, but I could hear only undistinguished bits of tune, most of them given an irritating immediate repeat. Perhaps in both *Joruri* and *The Woodlanders*, Colin Graham conceived the kinds of opera that Britten might have composed, but that Miki and Paulus could not find.

The fourth production was luckier. In Sarah Ventura the company discovered a director who could contrive a no-nonsense, thoroughly jolly Barber of Seville, efficiently conducted by Leonard Slatkin, ably acted for laughs and decency if not brilliantly sung. The mezzo Stella Zambelis and the tenor Mark DuBois were engaging in the less frenetically ornamented music, and Peter Stummer was a Barolo of solid style. There is every reason for optimism about next season, when more Rossini and more Mozart are promised from this most enterprising and enthusiastic of companies.

Concerts

PJBE

Queen Elizabeth Hall

A triolet is nothing much to do with a trio, as W. S. Gilbert indicated by rhyming with violet (and also, in a very weak moment, with "sign-o-let or little sign"). So André Previn's recent piece which the astonishingly inexhaustible Philip Jones Brass Ensemble brought to London for the first time on Friday (appropriately as part of Previn's present South Bank mega-exposure) has a full complement of brass players. It also has eight movements which "rhyme" in the manner of a triolet, though in mood and content the second ("Very Still") seemed nearer the seventh ("From a Distance") than to the cheery, effervescent eighth and final movement.

Rather a lot of this amazing piece was devoted to the sort of heavy tuckering which would have thought might bring Henry V and a few hundred horsemen trotting on stage, but a more distinctively atmospheric result was obtained from the long sustained chords and drifting harmonies of the second and seventh sections,

which were quite splendidly sustained by the players.

It must be an awful bother for a brass ensemble having no repertory, but Philip Jones's resourceful group has never let this stand in its way, and has plundered others' music library shelves with Galwayesque brazenness. Elgar Howarth's accounts of English virginal music, stunningly delivered, seem to be classics of their kind, quite as valid as Glenn Gould's accounts of this music on the piano. But Christopher Mowat's new suite of Debussy piano pieces, *Suite française*, is all wrong: *The Girl with the Flaxen Hair* may make a nice smoochy number, but to hear *Minstrels* in this guise is to have exactly what Debussy was parodying at the piano made all too real.

Mowat's other arrangement, of Bach keyboard pieces, is on safer ground, and the only danger is that the full brass ensemble in a Bach sarabande sounds too much like the village harmonium. Few could object to the scintillating Gigue from the fifth French Suite, or the brilliant Prelude from the G minor English Suite.

Nicholas Kenyon

Shura Cherkassky

Wigmore Hall

Quintessential Cherkassky. My eyebrows shot up at the prospect of his playing Beethoven: would it be like Beethoven?

And a first half which goes Mendelssohn, Schubert, Beethoven looks even more dangerous, for the Schubert is likely to end up sounding like Mendelssohn and the Beethoven like Schubert. But at least the Beethoven did not sound (much) like Mendelssohn: it was the Op 101 Sonata, in which Cherkassky's gilt-edged lyricism made everything sound natural and unforced, and a little too unsurprising (the pauses, the return of the opening theme nicely planned, not suddenly abrupt).

Schubert flowed more appropriately and, though the fierce central section of the E flat Impromptu, Op 90 No 2, was magnificently done, it was the unique shaping of the main section's melody that caught the ear - not for Cherkassky the easy first-best rubato and stress, but rather a subtle holding back on the fourth beat so that the

bar-line is lifted into mid-air. Cherkassky's Mendelssohn almost made me want to hear him play Bach: the voicing of the fugue, with strands (not always the most obvious ones) picked out eloquently, was beautifully done.

There were inner-voice revelations, quirky rhythms and in fact all manner of astonishment in Cherkassky's handling of the Three Movements from Stravinsky's *Fireworks*. Who could one find who would conduct this work remotely as he plays it? This was Stravinsky's puppet liberated from the frozen mechanistic time-keeping that passes for interpretation these days, and able to dance jerkily, passionately, with strands, with the tang of real Russian music. And from there it was on to Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, and the usual exquisite bouquet of encores. The Liszt was dazzling in its virtuosity; at the start of the final section, we held our collective breath and the real thrill of authentic genius ran through the hall.

Nicholas Kenyon

Dance

La Bayadère
Covent Garden

Fernando Buñones's Royal Ballet debut was only one, although by far the most striking, among several firsts at Covent Garden on Friday. They included Anthony Dowell's first appearance since his selection as director designate was confirmed, in *A Month in the Country* opposite Marguerite Porter performing for the first time as guest since her sudden resignation from the company last month.

All the principals in *Consort Lessons* were new, too. Fiona Chadwick, in Lesley Collier's usual part, was the most immediately successful. Among the men, the balance swung heavily in favour of the second pair, Philip Broomhead and Bruce Sansom. The other replacements looked a little over-stretched by David Bintley's choreographic demands.

But Buñones in *La Bayadère* was the star of the evening. His interpretation of Solor is distinctive and personal, but very much in the Nureyev tradition. Not since Nureyev in his prime have we seen such a combination of voluptuous movement with an absolutely firm

classical style. Another quality he shares with Nureyev is a strong masculine presence, so confident that he can dominate the stage with the quietest gesture.

Buñones brought his own costume from the American Ballet Theatre production (a black mark to Covent Garden for not having a single photograph available of their guest). This is similar enough to Philip Prowse's designs to fit perfectly well into the Royal Ballet version, and serves as a reminder that one advantage Buñones possesses over most local casts is having danced the whole ballet, not just the "Kingdom of Shades" scene. That doubtless helped him to understand the point of all the Indian gestures which he gives with far more conviction than we usually see.

We also brought some steps of his own, including one where, leaping, he seems to hang spectacularly in the air while throwing one leg out behind him. As this role has been embellished by his greatest performers in previous generations, one would hardly want to quibble at further virtuosic interpolations, especially as Buñones showed that he can also outdance any present competition in such standard



Director designate: Anthony Dowell as Beliaev in *A Month in the Country*, with Karen Paisley

moments as the big, clear double cabriolet of his first solo or the controlled double assembles in the coda.

What is most impressive in his dancing, however, is the way everything, from the simplest movement to the most thrilling bravura display, is performed with perfectly composed harmony of line and posture. You will not often see such shortly beautiful dancing combined with such overwhelming theatricality. Buñones customarily partners

some of Ballet Theatre's tallest dancers, so it may have been Bryony Brind's somewhat wavering and unpredictable response to musical timing that caused some wariness in the way he caught her. His support of her, despite that, was secure, and his sense of the drama in their initial meeting gave the scene a husky expectancy as prelude to the pyrotechnics to come. And what fireworks when they came!

John Percival

The RSC *Troilus and Cressida*, which opens at Stratford tomorrow, is designed by Ralph Koltai (right) who, despite his formidable reputation, considers his function is still underrated in Britain: interview by Lynne Truss

Keeping the
curtain up

too overpowering for a production to support. Most notable was a controversial design for *Richard III* at the National Theatre in 1979. The monumental slab across which ran a gully of bright blood. Koltai, adamantly his own judge, would defend that design as a piece of sculpture that fitted perfectly the Olivier stage. In any case, causing a stir is not something he would lose sleep over. He enjoys working with directors who welcome something a bit outlandish from the designer. When Ken Russell asked him to do Zimmermann's *Die Soldaten* in Lyons in 1983 he produced a huge female torso laid out in segments. "All that Ken had said to me was 'I need four acting areas', but since I know Ken and his inclination towards the outrageous I thought the idea would appeal to him."

For *Troilus and Cressida*, which opens tomorrow at

Stratford, his collaboration with the director Howard Davies has resulted in a set that is superficially realistic. "My first design was much more epic and abstract, but Howard wanted an environment where the characters were believable people, not classical symbols, so what I've created is a stylized interior of a sort of commandeered mansion, where the length of the war has created a certain amount of despoliation. You can read all sorts of things into it. It occurred to me at one point that you could see in it Tara from *Gone with the Wind*, the Tara that Scarlett finds when she comes back and it has fallen into decay."

It is a semi-permanent set, which can be used with minor alterations for both *Troy* and the Greek camp. Koltai likes to let audiences participate in scene changes, giving them transformations that are interesting to watch. "I don't like

having to bring a curtain down: if an audience can participate in a transformation they will think quite minimal changes are wonderful. The moment you use a curtain, unless what you reveal for the next scene is absolutely amazingly different they will say 'Is that all? What have you been doing for the past quarter of an hour while we've been having our drinks?'"

The process of arriving at a "design concept" is, in Koltai's case, instinctive. "I don't sleep myself in texts. In fact I'm inclined to do the opposite, and have a slightly exaggerated reputation for not reading plays at all. I try to get a feel for the atmosphere and requirements of the piece quite quickly and superficially. Then some ideas come straight away; others he has to wait for."

One that came quickly was for *Custom of the Country* at the Pit. Koltai built a Victorian

interior, filled it with sand, and sculpted two dunes in the shape of breasts. "It was about a society of English people removed to South Africa but still behaving as though they were in England. My idea was to have them half-submerged in sand but ignoring the fact. What was amusing was how few of the critics mentioned the sand in their reviews. They clearly accepted it as perfectly normal. Actually, when an image is as dominant as that and nobody refers to it, I take it as a compliment. It means that the image seems inevitable; it's a success."

Does the ephemerality of the theatre production work against Koltai's claim for stage design as an art form? "No, you can accept the fact that it is only seen for a short time. What I do enormously regret, however, is that the wonderful theatre there has been in this country since the war has not been pictorially recorded. The photographs simply weren't taken. All we have are portraits of actors, nothing of what made a particular production special. I find this very reprehensible, and I'm trying to rectify it for the future."

This is all part, he says, of the general lack of appreciation of design in theatre, and of the low esteem in which the designer is held, both by public and management. "One has had far too long the feeling that it doesn't matter how long you work in this field, and how much experience you have, and how many awards you may have won; finally you are still the new-boy. I am beginning to think I will still be the new-boy when I'm eighty."

Deep Purple
Knebworth Fayre

A pall of damp woodsmoke from the many makeshift bonfires drifted across the rain-soaked audience as the road crew swabbed down the stage before removing the plastic sheets protecting Deep Purple's equipment. This last action raised a half-hearted cheer from a weary crowd that had not chosen an auspicious day to stand in a field watching eight groups play for a total of 12 hours.

A sense of occasion was, nevertheless, apparent. Although not the originators of the genre, Deep Purple are a classic heavy rock band, their formula of guitar riff sequences and half-shrieked vocals being a paradigm for the development of many contemporary groups.

Furthermore, since they disbanded two years ago, their prolonged absence has elevated an eminent reputation into a legend. Perhaps predictably, the unrealistically high expectations for this first British appearance since their reformation last year were disappointed.

Now older and wiser, the group displayed a mature discipline; the songs could not be described as short, but much of the rambling, frenetic improvisation of their former period was eliminated. Ian Paice's drum solo and Jon Lord's renowned organ-bashing section were brief and incisive. Ian Gillan seemed to be in good voice, but was mixed very low in a generally muted sound balance which favoured the fluent guitar playing of Ritchie Blackmore, whose sari

Rock

presence dominated the group with nonchalant ease.

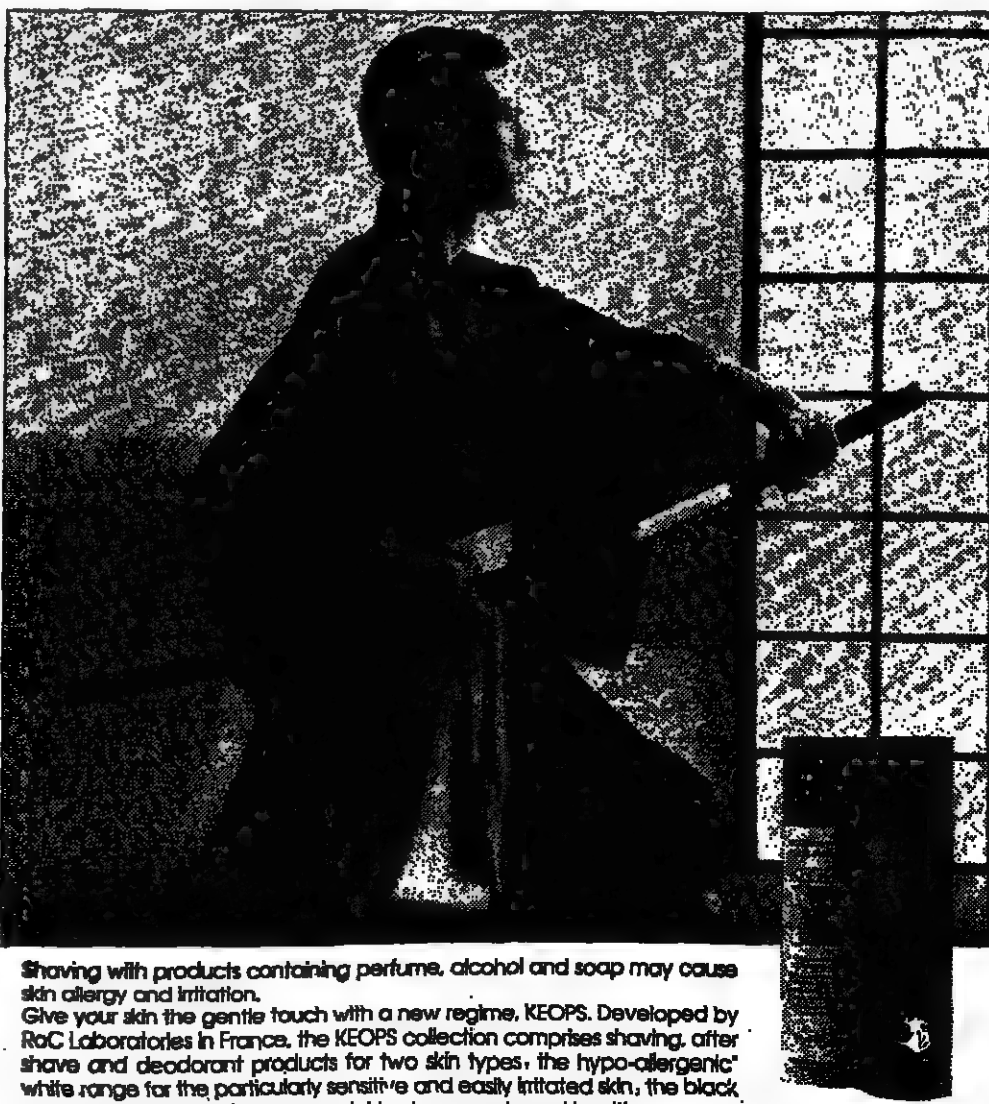
But for an act of this stature it was a rather wooden performance. As well as the loss of their youthful drive, the iron has been out of the fire for a long time, and on this ineluctable night they failed to rekindle the spirit of excitement which marked their previous work. Favorites such as "Strange Kind of Woman" and "Black Night" were pleasing to hear but unexceptional. They also sounded very old.

The staging of the show was more inspired. The judicious and imaginative use of a battery of lasers, and the "sensurround" placing of PA speakers at points behind the audience, provided some dramatic moments. A spectacular fireworks display, far noisier than the group, drew the performance to a colourful close.

David Sinclair

KEOPS

THE NEW DISCIPLINE FOR MEN



Shaving with products containing perfume, alcohol and soap may cause skin allergy and irritation. Give your skin the gentle touch with a new regime, KEOPS. Developed by ROL Laboratories in France, the KEOPS collection comprises shaving, after shave and deodorant products for two skin types, the hypo-allergenic white range for the particularly sensitive and easily irritated skin, the black range which helps to keep normal skin clear, supple and healthy. Discerning men know there is now an alternative to a shave that is rough on the skin. KEOPS - THE NEW DISCIPLINE FOR MEN.

ROL (UK) Limited 13 Grosvenor Gardens LONDON SW1X 7TE. Tel. 01 235 9671.

Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page. If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card. You must always have your card available when claiming.

No.	Company	Year paid or loss
1	PROPERTY	
2	Estates Gen	
3	Gr Portland	
4	Grayson City	
5	Ud East	
6	Scot Conventions	
7	McIntyre	
8	Scot Sec	
9	CALA	
10	Estates Prop	
11	Hammer	
12	BREWERS	
13	SA Breweries	
14	Highland Dist	
15	Scot & New	
16	Clark (Matthew)	
17	Vaux	
18	Whitbread 'A'	
19	Whitbread 'B'	
20	Whitbread 'C'	
21	FOODS	
22	Blackford Conf	
23	Fisher (Albert)	
24	Watson & Philip	
25	Low (Wm)	
26	Finch Lovell	
27	Teano	
28	Alpine Drinks	
29	RHM	
30	Ascor Foods	
31	INDUSTRIALS S-E	
32	Washam	
33	South Pottery	
34	Yarrow	
35	Wagon Ind	
36	Scott Greenham	
37	Wills (G) & Sons	
38	Solicitors Law	
39	Wood (SW)	
40	Sudell Spinkman	

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	TOTAL

BRITISH FUNDS

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHORTS (Under Five Years)

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

UNDATED

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

INDEX-Linked

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PROSPECTIVE REAL ESTATE YIELD ON PROJECTED INFLATION

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BREWERIES

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BANKS DISCOUNT NP

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ELECTRICALS

Stock	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Began, June 17. Dealings End, June 28. Contango Day, July 1. Settlement Day, July 8.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Capitalization

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

BUILDING AND ROADS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FOODS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Capitalization

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FOODS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Capitalization

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FINANCE AND LAND

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

FOODS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CHEMICALS, PLASTICS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

CINEMAS AND TV

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

DRAPERY AND STORES

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

ELECTRICALS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

THE TIMES
Portfolio
DAILY DIVIDEND
£2,000
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+58 points
Claimants should ring 0254-53272

OIL

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

OVERSEAS TRADERS

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PAPER, PRINTING, ADVERTG

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHIPPING

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

SHOES AND LEATHER

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

TEXTILES

Company	Price	Chg	Grn Div	Yld	P/E
Franklin	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment	10.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

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THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Making sense of the jobless numbers

Scratch almost any of the Government's economic difficulties, and you come very quickly to the problem of unemployment. Public spending? Difficulties with controlling cash-limited programmes have been compounded by underestimates of the number of people on the dole. Economic recovery? The economy may be growing at the fastest rate in Europe, but the jobless figures march on up from month to month.

It is astonishing, in this quagmire, that we should know so little about the labour market. The monthly employment figures doled out by the Department of Employment are really little more than guesswork. The best information we have, however, comes from the reports of the Manpower Services Commission. It has just produced a new picture of the two separate labour markets that seem to have developed in Britain over the past couple of years.

Focus, first, on what happened just in 1984. The number of people of working age increased, so that the working population could have been expected to rise by 130,000. In fact, it rose by 480,000. So much for supply. What about demand? The number of people in work is estimated to have risen by 340,000 - more than twice the number needed to absorb the demographic increase, but much less than the total increase in the labour force. The figures need to be taken with several pinches of salt, since the huge increase in self-employment - some 200,000 - is a back-of-the-envelope calculation.

Our statistics on the self-employed are woefully inadequate, reflecting history. Britain has the lowest self-employment rate in the European Community (9.4 per cent compared with an average of 17.4 per cent in 1983), though we are also the only EEC country where self-employment has recently been rising.

The MSC does, however, make a stab at splitting up this crude total between full-timers and part-timers - the latter accounted for about a quarter of this increase in self-employment. We know a little but more about the employed; here the number of full-time jobs seems to have gone on falling, by about 50,000, while the number of part-timers increased by 190,000.

Sex, as in all newspapers, makes the picture even more interesting. The number of male employees fell by 60,000, the number of self-employed rose by 135,000. Among women, the number of employees shot up by 200,000, a net increase which almost entirely reflected part-time work. The number of self-employed rose by 65,000, again almost all part-timers.

Thus we have the picture of two markets. The number of full-time employees was still shrinking, though output had been rising modestly for three years. Even if we allow for the increase in self-employment (financed out of redundancy pay?), the number of full-time jobs was still growing more slowly than the population of working age. So unemployment claims continue to rise. It is part-time work that is expanding fast, done largely by women who have not featured in the workforce before.

There are two obvious explanations. First, that this pattern chimes with occupational changes, in which the economy has swung from male-dominated manufacturing to the service industries which use more part-timers.

However, the pattern showed some improvement in the status of working women: the number in managerial and administrative occupations went up sharply in 1981-83, while the number of men in such jobs shrank.

Secondly, the shift towards part-time employment has been encouraged not just by industrial change but by tax and regulatory arrangements that make part-timers cheaper. Mr Nigel Lawson has made a start towards rectifying this

distortion in the Budget, but has unfortunately done so in rather a clumsy way.

The pattern of labour supply has been influenced by tax and social security arrangements that make part-time employment well worthwhile for the wife of man already in work, but financially pointless for a family man on the dole (or for his wife). This has meant that part-time jobs have tended to be filled either by new entrants to the workforce, or in the "black economy" - by people on the dole who do not declare their earnings.

Both the Chancellor and the Social Services Secretary are belatedly seized on the need to remove the disincentives to employment (and honesty) in the present social security system, but change will be slow in coming.

So what do these surveys tell us about the immediate future? Well, there are signs that the most dramatic contraction in full-time employment is at last slowing down. In the first quarter of 1985, the number of confirmed redundancies dropped to 46,000, half last year's level and a third of the peak quarterly figure in 1981. But there are no signs yet of the contraction in manufacturing employment coming to an end. Looking forward, there are some useful new forecasts today from the London Business School.

The LBS is not particularly optimistic about output. It is forecasting a rise of 3.2 per cent in GDP this year, slightly less than the Treasury and a figure that looks quite conservative compared with the estimate we have just had of first-quarter output.

Admittedly, the LBS is sufficiently optimistic about work prospects to forecast 2.4 per cent growth for Britain next year. When others are forecasting a standstill. This would not be enough to induce even a slight fall in unemployment, were it not for the LBS's view that growth in the labour force slows down by two-thirds from 1.6 per cent last year to 1.1 per cent this year and only 0.6 per cent next year.

There are some perfectly respectable arguments for this view. The beginning of an economic recovery is always marked by a surge of discouraged workers into the labour force. Against a trend of rising female employment, it is natural that the exceptionally deep recession should have built up a backlog of would-be employees. Demographic trends may reinforce the slowdown. The population of working age grows more slowly from now on.

This just may have a psychological effect in the demand side of the labour market. All through the recession employers have been shedding labour drastically, running down stocks to the minimum. At the suggestion of a shortage, attitudes may change and companies may begin to hoard labour, as they did through previous recessions.

Well, that is the kind of theory on which many a hope of rapid growth was built in the early 1980s - that when stocks of goods were run down to a minimum, there would be a scramble to rebuild them. In practice, companies have learnt to live with lower and more efficiently-managed stocks, and are doing the same with labour.

There are shortages already, of course, in particular industrial skills. A recent MSC survey identified 173 different occupations in short supply. Good news and bad together here: while the MSC estimates the situation to be less bad than during corresponding phases of previous recoveries, the underlying level of unemployment is obviously higher. Too few firms seemed to consider extra training to be their proper response. It is not easy to build a great deal of optimism out of that national failing.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Barclays granted licence to open trust bank in Japan

By David Watts and Richard Thomson

Japan is to grant trust banking licences to nine foreign banks, including Barclays - the only EEC bank to be included.

Originally, only eight trust banks were expected to be allowed into the Japanese domestic market, but the Japanese finance minister, Mr Noboru Takeshita, announced at the weekend that all nine applicants would be given licences in a "truly exceptional" decision. Further applications by foreign banks would not be considered, he added.

The licensing of foreign banks comes after strong pressure from other industrial countries for the liberalization of Japanese financial markets. British Department of Trade officials gave a warning earlier this year that if Barclays failed to win a licence trade relations with Japan would be seriously damaged. Japanese securities houses were notably absent from the list of dealers ap-

proved by the Bank of England to operate in the gilt market after the "Big Bang" on the Stock Exchange next year.

Other banks, such as National Westminster and Deutsche Bank, which had been discouraged from applying by the eight-bank limit, are likely to be angered by the decision to expand the number.

Mr Takeshita said: "Since the nine banks that have applied are all large and highly qualified institutions we just could not eliminate only one".

The other eight are Citicorp, Bankers Trust, Manufacturers Hanover Trust, Morgan Guaranty Trust, Chase Manhattan, Chemical Bank, Credit Suisse and Union Bank of Switzerland.

A Barclays spokesman said yesterday that the bank would set up a wholly owned subsidiary that would begin operations early next year, concentrating on pension fund management.



Noboru Takeshita: "Truly exceptional" decision

Together with Barclays' existing banking and consumer finance operations, the licence would complete its range of banking services in Japan. The decision was an important development for Barclays, he said.

The licensing rules require that the foreign banks put up at

least one billion yen (£3 million) for subsidiaries instead of managing pensions from their branch offices. They must employ people fully conversant with Japan's trust business and they will be regulated in the same way as Japanese banks. Barclays is to set up its subsidiary with the help of personnel from Toyo Bank.

The move to liberalize financial markets was opposed by Japanese institutions. The banks have been waiting a long time to win a slice of the trust business in Tokyo and deal in the rapidly expanding corporate pension funds already worth about 14 million million yen (£43.3 billion) and expected to be worth up to 60 million million yen within the next 10 years.

Other British efforts to penetrate Japanese financial markets are meeting with less success. An application by the merchant bank, Kleinwort, Benson, for a broking licence is making no progress.

WALL ST WIRE

Bonds take a double body blow

From Maxwell Newton New York

After the 3.1 per cent real GNP second-quarter growth rate and the additional blow of a \$4.6 billion increase in money M1 last week, bonds will have some difficulty in picking themselves up. September T-bond futures fell almost three points between Tuesday night and Friday night.

The economy came in stronger than expected and there was a huge money number on Thursday night. Does this mean the big bond rally is over and bonds will sink ever lower? It is doubtful whether conditions are that bad. The weakness in bonds was produced by a very modest rate of economic growth but, more importantly, by a very fast rate of money growth.

Attention will now switch to the Federal Reserve where there has been a running fight between Mr Preston Martin, the vice-chairman, and Mr Paul Volcker, the chairman.

Last October, under guidance from Mr Martin, Mr Volcker allowed an important switch in Fed policy. Mr Martin had argued that monetary policy was too tight. Between May and October last year money M1 rose little more than 2 per cent a year.

When Mr Volcker capitulated, money growth almost went through the roof, rising at an annual rate of more than 12 per cent a year in the last seven months.

This rapid rate of growth eventually snapped the nerves of the bond market participants, despite the failure of inflation to ignite and despite the failure of gold prices or non-dollar currencies to rise. Now the party is over. High money growth is becoming counter-productive as interest rates are starting to rise.

The prospect of a period of weakness in bonds is hardly calculated to provide a surge of demand for non-dollar currencies. This week will probably see the Federal Reserve starting to panic about money growth being "too high", bonds faltering, gold weakening and the dollar rising.

Interest rates will start to rise slightly. As for the Administration, it will have to hope that the big money surge since last October will indeed produce the strong economic expansion erroneously forecast by the Wall Street economists. For with the money explosion provided by Mr Volcker since last October, the Administration shot its bolt.

LBS forecast rules out tax cuts

By Our Economics Editor

Planned public spending will be £17 billion higher than the Government intends by 1988-89, wiping out all scope for tax cuts, according to the London Business School.

This new prediction by the forecasting group, from which the Government chose its chief economic adviser, comes on the same day as a call from the Institute of Directors for a "July package" of spending cuts to leave room for tax cuts before the next election, and hard on the heels of the Cabinet's study of long-term spending trends at Chequers yesterday.

The school's forecasts of

public spending are fairly optimistic about economic growth and unemployment, which is expected to peak this year. However, the forecasters suggest that inflation rises rather faster than the Government is predicting, averaging 5.4 per cent next year and falling to 4.6 per cent in 1987.

They also assume that the price of public expenditure rises 1 per cent faster than prices in the economy as a whole, reflecting the pressure on public sector pay limits, and that all benefits are increased in line with inflation.

The school also warns of a

slowdown in North Sea oil revenues, which it fears to be £2 billion below the Treasury's forecasts both this year and next. This means that the public sector borrowing requirement exceeds the Government's target this year and next.

However, the forecasters believe the Chancellor will have no difficulty in hitting his monetary targets, with the growth of sterling M3 dropping to 4 per cent by 1987. Unemployment peaks at 3.2 million adults this year, then falls to 2.8 million by 1988.

Saudis face challenge on controls

By David Young Energy Correspondent

Oil ministers of non-Gulf members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are to meet in Algiers later this week to plan a strategy against strict new oil output controls that Saudi Arabia is expected to demand.

Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi oil minister, has already sent clear signals to the other 12 Opec member states that Saudi Arabia will use its dominant position at the ministerial meeting of the oil producers' cartel on July 5 to demand new output controls or send oil prices spiralling down.

However, Algeria, Libya, Venezuela and Indonesia will argue that discounts which they have to offer on their official Opec prices make it impossible for them to meet their foreign earnings even further by accepting lower output quotas.

The will point to predictions that the world oil demand should soon start rising as stocking takes place before the autumn and will have the support of Mexico, which although not an Opec member, has consistently followed Opec price and production rules.

As for the Administration, it will have to hope that the big money surge since last October will indeed produce the strong economic expansion erroneously forecast by the Wall Street economists. For with the money explosion provided by Mr Volcker since last October, the Administration shot its bolt.

Tobacco jobs at risk

By Derek Harris Commercial Editor

Britain's tobacco manufacturers are having to renegotiate voluntary curbs on advertising and sports sponsorship while the problems with steeply mounting cigarette imports are worsening.

Already this month, Britain's biggest manufacturer, Imperial Tobacco, has announced a cigarette factory closure and other cutbacks affecting 1,700 jobs. While blaming high taxation for falling cigarette sales, Imperial also cited the imports as a factor.

There are increasing worries in the industry that more jobs will be at risk as imports grow and if the curbs, particularly on advertising, were tightened. Tobacco manufacturers have a voluntary agreement on the level of spending on sports sponsorship - believed to be £8 million to £9 million a year, which effectively pins them to 1976 spending levels plus adjustment for subsequent inflation. This agreement runs out at the end of this year and initial talks on its renewal are expected to start soon.

Three months later, the voluntary agreement, which restricts poster and cinema advertising of cigarettes as well as banning television and video advertising, also comes up for renewal. Initial talks on this agreement are expected to start during the summer.

The British Medical Association is particularly keen on its campaign against all tobacco promotion.

Cigarette imports were negligible until the recent emergence of an ultra-low price sector.

Insolvency Bill 'obscure'

By Ian Griffiths

The Government is under pressure to amend the Insolvency Bill, provisions on wrongful trading when it reaches the report stage.

The National Consumer Council, the Confederation of British Industry and the Institute of Directors have joined forces in an effort to have those provisions clarified and made more effective.

In a joint letter to Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, they say: "We believe that the

clause is obscurely worded, is unlikely to be effective where it is needed but could have undesirable consequences for the whole business community".

They have also submitted a revised clause which they would like to see incorporated in the Bill. This would ensure a clearer definition of wrongful trading.

The key indicator to insolvency would be the failure of the company to meet its debts on time.

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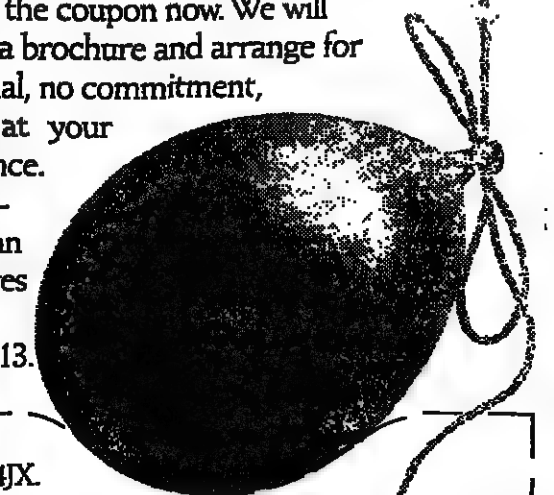
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IN BRIEF

Davis drops out of deal

Friday's announcement that News America publishing Inc. owned by Mr Rupert Murdoch, would buy the American television companies on its own instead of in partnership with Davis Oil Co, is expected to be clarified today.

News America and Davis Oil, owned by Mr Marvin Davis, were to have jointly bought the television stations from Metro-media in a deal worth around \$1.6 billion. However, Mr Davis has decided not to exercise his option to buy 50 per cent of the company which will own the stations. Mr Murdoch is expected to file with the Federal Communications Commission for approval of the deal today.

EMS call

Britain should join the European Monetary System (EMS) in order to fight off currency speculators, says Dr David Lomax, National Westminster Bank's economic adviser in today's *UK Economic Outlook*. The EMS provides fixed exchange rates between European currencies reducing the chance of wild fluctuations.

Director dies

Mr David Lewis, a director of Good Relations and effectively the founder of that group's financial public relations presence, died last week.

Lufthansa criticizes fare-cutting drive

By John Lawless

Cheap fares in Europe are already biting into airline revenues, according to Lufthansa, the West German national carrier, which is about to unveil a plan to slash paying passengers paying the full fare away from British Airways and other leading competitors.

The lowest fares do not cover the costs of fuel needed to carry passengers who buy them, a

spokesman said. The airline claims that the lowest fares cannot go lower.

The total number of passengers carried by Lufthansa within Europe in the first four months of this year increased by 13.5 per cent over the same period in 1984. But its revenues fell by 3.5 per cent.

Lufthansa is soon to announce that it is to go against

the general trend by not scrapping first class seats on its European flights (otherwise now only retained by Swissair and Austrian Airlines).

It will also use the level of service for all other passengers on its intra-European flights, including the cheapest, to match that offered, for example, in British Airways' Club Class.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

Friday's close and change on week
FT Ind Ord 963.2 (-15.9)
FT-A All Share 611.44 (-5.0)
FT Govt Securities 81.96 (+0.3)
FT-SE 100 1262.0 (-13.5)
Barrington 23.524
Daimler-Benz USM 103.79 (+1.18)
New York
Dow Jones 1324.15 (+23.19)
Tokyo
Nikkei Dow 12,634.76 (-50.48)
Hong Kong
Hang Seng 1,561.13 (+119.16)
Amsterdam 209.6 (+2.7)
Sydney: AO 853.7 (+13.6)
Frankfurt
Commerzbank 1,427.1 (+51.3)
General 323.93 (-1.7)
Paris: CAC 225.6 (+2.1)
Zurich
SKA General 369.90 (+4.6)

GOLD

London fixing:
am \$315.25pm \$313.45
close \$314.50-\$315.00 (2244.75-245.25)
New York
Comex \$314.75

CURRENCIES

Friday's close and change on week
London
£: \$1.2842 (+0.0047)
£: DM 3.3656 (+0.0197)
£: Sfr 3.2647 (+0.0007)
£: FF 11.9550 (+0.0765)
New York
£: \$1.2865
£: DM 3.0630
£: Index 145.1 (+0.1)

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interim: Carroll Industries, Nash Industries, Finales, Barton Group, Brown & Tawse, Cropper James, Foston and General Investment, Health Care Services, Lawrie Group, Old Court Currency Fund, Rascal Electronics, Stonehill Holdings, Thermal Sciences, Volex Group.
TOMORROW - Interim: Crest Nicholson, Ernest Jones (Jewellers), Standard Securities, Finales, Anchor International Fund, Halma, Hambros, Hargreaves Group, London Investment Trust, Mercury Securities, Optometrics (USA), J. T. Parrish, Petbow Holdings, RFD

Group, Shaw Carpets, Whitecroft.
WEDNESDAY - Interim: First National Finance Corporation, First National Securities Holdings, Hardy's & Hansons, Morceau Holdings, Finales: Air Industries, BPE Industries, Brailworth & Co Engineers, Brickhouse Dudley, Cable and Wireless, The Country Gentlemen's Association, Ferranti, Hampton Gold Mining areas, Arthur Henriquez, Hogg Robinson, Longto Industrial Holdings (results expected on Thursday), Scantronic Holdings.
THURSDAY - Interim: Brunner Investment Trust, Greenwich Cable Corporation, Superdrug Stores (first quarter), Trust House Forte, Walker and Staff Holdings, Wheway Watson Holdings, Finales: Allied Colloids Group, Electric General Investments, ERF (Fidelity), Grampian Television, Imperial Continental Gas Association, Klen-E-Ze Holdings, J. Latham, MK Electric Group, Toshiba Corp. West's Group International.
FRIDAY - Interim: Baynes Charles, Thurgood Trust, Finales: Bermuda International Bond Fund, Dwek Group, Estates and Agency, Textured Jersey.

England honour Edmonds for valuable service in India

Previous attempts had failed primarily because the self-interest of second division clubs who wanted to preserve an extra promotion place.

It was a self-interest and manager of Great Britain, said: "The existing system has become a joke. This is much more realistic."

Next season, clubs which postpone their vote until the last day of a date within seven days, otherwise the management committee will set a date.

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Cambridge trips

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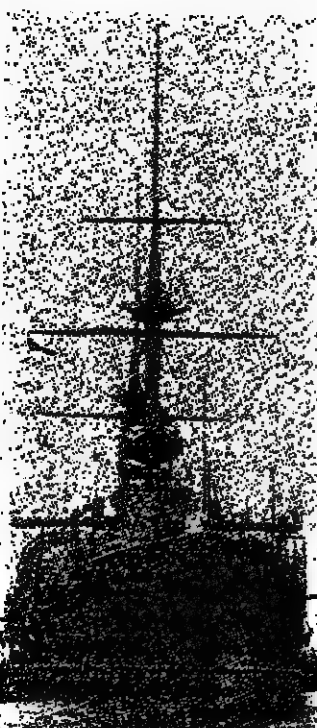
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Britain's aid for the Meiji reformers



British-built warship Mikasa

The arrival in 1853 of the "Black Ships" from the United States under the command of Commodore Perry and the American role in the conclusion of the treaties between Japan and the Western powers of 1858 have made it seem that the United States was the predominant foreign influence in the modernization of Japan.

In fact the European powers, especially Britain (then France and Germany), played the major role. An important factor was British dominance in the Far Eastern trade and the advance of British industry and technology following the industrial revolution.

In the years 1859 to 1864, Rutherford Alcock, the first British Minister, and Colonel St John Neale, the British *chargé d'affaires* while Alcock was on leave, mainly responded to events. However, some of these responses, including the bombardment of Kagoshima in 1863 and the action to keep open the Straits of Shimonoseki in 1864, were important

elements in the fall in 1868 of the *bakufu*, as the shogun's government was called.

The second British Minister, Sir Harry Parkes, who arrived in 1865 and stayed until 1881, did much more than respond. He quickly saw that the *bakufu* were in an increasingly weak position and, helped by his able young Japanese-speaking secretary Ernest (later Sir Ernest) Satow, developed close contacts with the *daimyo* who were plotting to overthrow the *bakufu* and restore imperial rule.

The British had more merchants in Japan at this time than any other Western country. It was not, therefore, surprising they were quickly involved in the development of Japanese industry. Of all the early British merchants, Thomas Blake Glover was the outstanding figure. He arrived in Nagasaki in 1859 and quickly established contacts with the southern *daimyo*, selling them ships and arms. At Nagasaki, British shipwrights began work

as early as 1861 and from this beginning developed the great Mitsubishi shipyard.

For his part, Glover helped to establish sugar factories in the Ryukyu Islands and was influential in the development of the first modern textile mill in Kagoshima in 1866. Seven British technicians set up a spinning and weaving factory with spindles and looms bought from Pratt & Company of Manchester. Glover, together with Jardine Matheson & Company, was also involved in early coal-mining projects in Kyushu. In Hakodate, in Hokkaido J. H. Thompson also founded a shipyard in 1865.

British engineers were responsible for the early Japanese railways and a loan was raised in Britain to pay for the first one to be built. It ran from Yokohama to Tokyo and opened for business in 1872. Edward Morrell was the chief engineer.

The most outstanding figure among British engineers in Japan in those early days was

Richard Henry Brunton. Under Parkes' auspices, he arrived in 1868 with two assistants to set up a lighthouse system with equipment which, until 1871, came directly from Britain. By 1873, despite great difficulties, 31 lighthouses had been set up. Brunton also helped to build the first telegraphs between Yokohama and Tokyo and between Osaka and Kyoto.

In the naval sphere, the British helped to train the Imperial Japanese Navy, beginning with the Douglas mission in 1873, and built the first major Japanese warships.

The Japanese were determined to replace foreign engineers as soon as possible with their own workers. They therefore placed great emphasis on engineering and scientific training, in which the British played a prominent part. With the help of Jardine Matheson, British scientists and engineers were recruited to teach in Japan - an example was Henry Dyer, who came out in 1873 to help set up an engineering college.

Other British teachers included W. E. Ayrton, who taught physics, and Edward Diver and R. W. Atkinson, who taught chemistry. James Alfred Ewing became Professor of Mechanical Engineering and Physics at Tokyo Imperial University in 1878 and John Milne taught geology, mining and seismology.

Because the Japanese decided in 1869 to adopt German medicine as their basic system, British influence on the development of Western medicine there is sometimes overlooked. Dr William Willis, who came to Japan as the British Legation doctor in 1862, was at the forefront as a surgeon and teacher of surgery in the civil war in 1868, and became the first head of a hospital of Western medicine in Tokyo in 1869. He later established the first Western hospital and medical school in Kagoshima.

British missionaries came to Japan in significant numbers after the Imperial Restoration of 1868 but they had an uphill task as the Japanese authorities continued for some time the basically anti-Christian policies of the *bakufu* and religious toleration was only reluctantly accepted in 1873. Among British missionaries, mention must be made of Dr John Batchelor (1854-1944), who became the foremost scholar of



Traditional posture: Feet on the seat on the railways

the language and customs of the Ainu, the indigenous inhabitants of Hokkaido.

British intellectual influence was very strong in these early years. Many of the new leaders had escaped from the enforced seclusion of Japan to study in Britain. They brought back with them ideas derived not only from Victorian literature but also elements of British political and economic philosophy.

The British also had a genuine interest in Japan. The Consular Service produced many fine scholars of Japanese, including Ernest Satow and W. J. Aston. One of the most influential British scholars of Japan was Basil Hall Chamberlain who became such a scholar of the country's language and literature that he was appointed Professor of Japanese at Tokyo Imperial University.

Influence in banking and finance was not limited to the study of the economic theories of Adam Smith, Malthus and Ricardo. A number of British loans were arranged and British banks controlled the foreign exchange and discount business in the treaty ports.

Britain was also an influence in the Japanese Mint. In 1868 the British Mint in Hong Kong was bought by the Japanese government but was destroyed by fire in 1869. However, equipment for another mint in Osaka was ordered from Britain and the former Master of the Hong Kong Mint, Major Williams Kinder (1854-1944), who became the foremost scholar of

Direct British and foreign involvement in the modernization of Japan declined as the Japanese increasingly took control of their own resources, means of production and education.

In a number of areas Britain lost out to other powers. Most significantly, the Meiji constitution, promulgated in 1889, was influenced primarily by that of Germany. Prince Ito, its author, was attracted by the strong monarchical, anti-parliamentary principles of Bismarck, with whom he had long discussions during his exploratory visit to Europe.

It is arguable that if in terms of the constitution and political philosophy the Japanese - who, like the British, are more pragmatic than logical - had looked to Britain rather than to authoritarian Germany, the development of Japan in the 20th century might have been different. But this was not to be. Moreover, the military traditions of Prussia had a direct appeal to the samurai asceticism of the leaders of the new Japan.

While we in Britain can remember with pride the role our forebears played in the modernization of Japan, it is now our turn to learn from the successes of our erstwhile pupils.

Hugh Cortazzi

Sir Hugh Cortazzi was British ambassador to Japan from 1980 to 1984 and is now a director of Hill Samuel.

APRIL 7, 1904

(RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR)

Coverage of the war was entrusted to Lionel James, who had previously reported the Boer War for The Times.

At a cost of £1,500 a month he chartered a 1,200-ton steamer, the *Haiman*, in Hong Kong and loaded it with wireless equipment. His first despatch from the ship was telegraphed to London, via a fixed receiving station on the Chinese mainland, on March 14, 1904. The next month the *Haiman* was boarded by a Russian cruiser. What James could not reveal to Times readers in his report of the incident was that the *Haiman* carried a Japanese naval officer, who was acting as intelligence officer and censor. On the approach of the Russian, the Japanese hastily disguised himself as a Malay steward, having told James he would commit suicide if detected. Fortunately he escaped the Russians' notice.

This morning, returning past Dalny, we saw a four-funnelled cruiser, undoubtedly a Russian. We stood on our course, and the cruiser gave chase, when we discovered her to be the *Bayan*. She stood after us, ran parallel, made out our ensign, and then stood away.

On second thoughts she came back and fired a single shot across our bows. Then she ran in under our stern and sent a boat to board us.

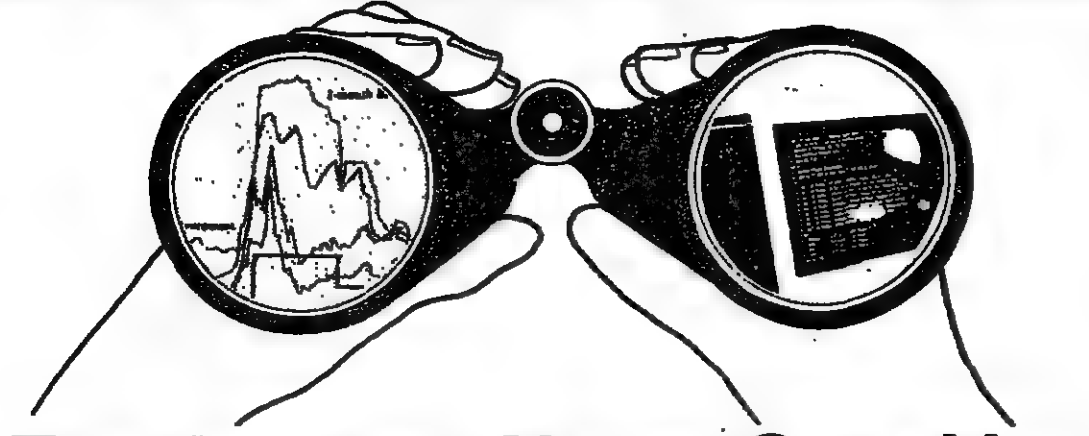
Two lieutenants politely examined our papers, the log, the crew, the wireless telegraph plant, and my recent notices.

JULY 19, 1910

(JAPANESE CHILDREN)

In 1910 The Times published a special edition on Japan which ran to more than 400 pages and coincided with a Japanese exhibition in London. Among the many articles was one on Japanese children by Elias Rukhovich Seidenberg, an American author of several books on Alaska and the East.

The children of Japan are the most bewitching little folk. Little Japan is not perched astride the hip like a youthful Hindu or Malay, nor along in a square of cloth like the shapely bundles of Chinese babies. Little Japan clings by instinct to the mother's back and is further held by a long strip of cloth which passes under the baby's arms, across the elder's breast, and around again under the tiny knees. Made fast in this way, with hands and feet free, Little Japan rides aloft, triumphant, seeing the world and having a share in all that the elders do.



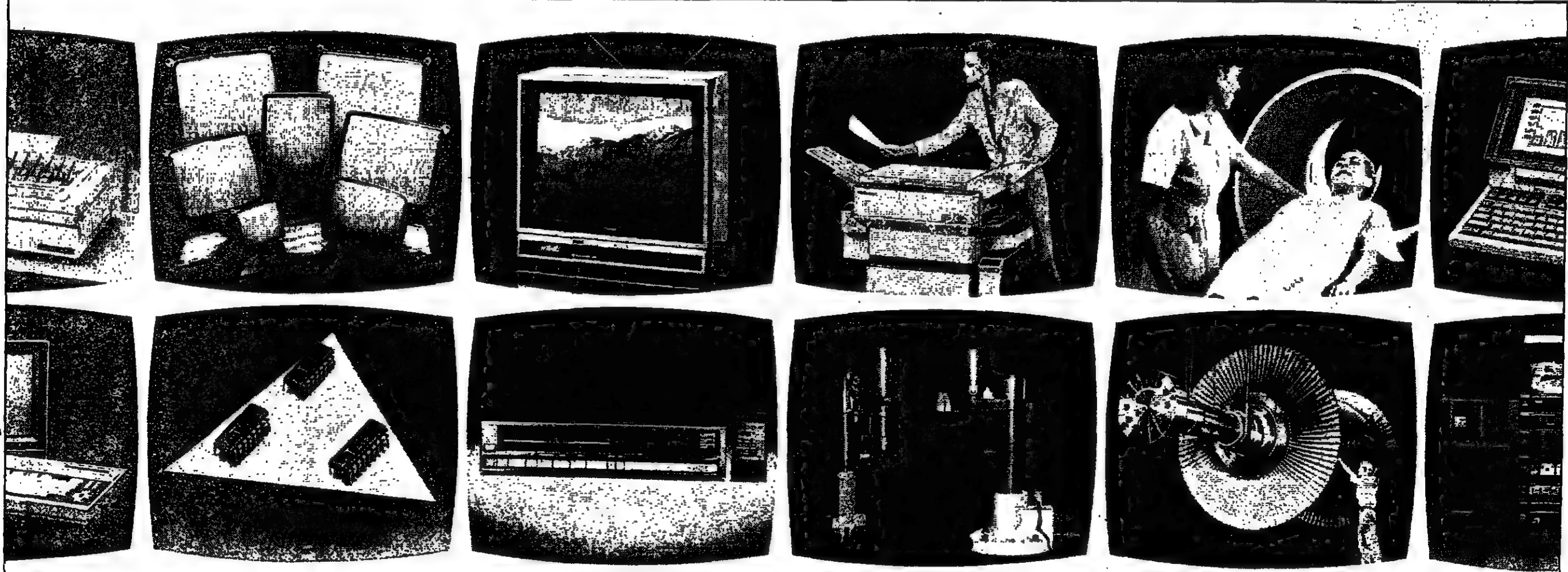
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In Touch with Tomorrow

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FOCUS

JAPAN/3

Sunshine and Moonlight
put oil in the shade

While the rest of the world talks about the oil crises of the 1970s, the Japanese prefer to call them "oil shocks".

The difference in usage is significant. In 1973, when the first crisis broke, Japan was dependent on imported oil for 75 per cent of its energy. Of the advanced industrial nations, Japan was the most vulnerable because it was virtually without natural resources to fall back on.

Since then, the Japanese have been going all out to eliminate the possibility of further oil shocks. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) has directed efforts, beginning in 1974 with a three-pronged strategy.

First, oil supplies were to be secured and sources of supply diversified; second, energy conservation was to be promoted. Third, and most important, was to be "the systematic development and introduction of alternative energy."

MITI's strategy appears to be working. By 1983, though still importing 83 per cent of its energy, Japan had cut dependence on oil to 60 per cent. And MITI expects the trend to continue, with alternative sources supplying more than half of energy requirements by 1995.

This alternative energy will come from various sources, both nuclear and non-nuclear. Of the two, the Japanese reckon that in the short term nuclear is the better bet.

One reason for this optimism is that, true to form, the Japanese have taken Western nuclear technology and improved it. The result is plants with the highest operating rates (over 70 per cent on average) and the best safety records in the world.

Japan currently runs 26 nuclear plants and intends to double that number over the next decade. By 1995, these plants will provide 14 per cent of the country's energy.

At present, Japan relies on the West to enrich, reprocess and store its nuclear fuel. With the goal of self-sufficiency in mind, however, the Japanese plan to build an integrated facility at Aomori in northern Japan to take care of these functions. Commercial reprocessing will begin there in 1995.

The Japanese are also developing newer forms of nuclear plants - advanced thermal, fast

breeder and fusion reactors. Having had no military applications to drive it, their nuclear technology lags behind that of the West. But it is catching up, especially as Western enthusiasm for nuclear power wanes.

Non-nuclear research is spear-headed by two large-scale MITI programmes, the "Sunshine" and "Moonlight" projects. About £127 million was set aside last year for "Sunshine", developing coal, solar and geothermal energy. About £31 million is being spent on energy conservation, which includes existing energy sources such as natural gas in the Moonlight project.

The largest chunk of the Sunshine project's budget - 56 per cent - is earmarked for development of coal gasification and liquefaction technology.

The advantage of gasification, extracting gas by crack-

required to hook them up are made the same way, eliminating the need for bulky, expensive wiring.

Since 1980, amorphous silicon cells have been applied commercially to power products such as calculators and watches, enabling the manufacturers to acquire valuable mass-production experience. Now, backed by money from the Sunshine project, the drive to increase both the cells' size and their energy conversion efficiency, from the current 11 per cent to a possible maximum of 24 per cent.

Solar energy is particularly attractive to the Japanese because it does not depend on imports. The Sunshine project is also looking at other types of solar cells and developing the support technology to make them easy to use, like DC to AC converters and storage cells.

One potentially important application, the rooftop solar heating system, is already on the market. But systems are still expensive, so MITI has been helping through low-interest loans to promote their spread. The result is that now some four million Japanese homes own solar systems.

The Sunshine project's third main research theme is geothermal energy. The idea here is to make more efficient use of the earth's heat by drilling deeper holes and by the binary cycle technique, which uses the hot water available at existing geothermal plants as well as the steam.

The Sunshine project also covers basic research into other sources of alternative energy, such as wind, wave and ocean thermal energy conversion. But the Japanese see these as having only very limited roles to play.

The biggest factor in the reduction of energy consumption, has been a dramatic shift away from energy-intensive industries such as steel and cement to knowledge-intensive ones such as microelectronics.

In the West, recent drops in oil prices have led to cuts in research into alternative energy sources. In Japan, on the other hand, energy research spending continues to increase. The Japanese are determined that, come the next oil crisis, they will not be the ones who get the shock.

Bob Johnstone



Painter, philosopher and politician: The Prime Minister working in oils, left; meditating in a Buddhist temple; and on the stump, 1983 elections

Paving our way to the 21st century

I am delighted to have this opportunity of writing for *The Times* on the occasion of its bicentenary. As your distinguished newspaper is looking back over its 200-year past and renewing its resolve for an active future, so Japan is now reflecting on 40 years of the postwar era and looking ahead to the year 2000.

Having recovered from the devastation of the Second World War, Japan has become one of the major industrial countries in the world, assisted on the whole by the favourable international climate of the postwar decades. However, a number of underlying conditions which hitherto sustained both domestic and international systems have changed.

Japan is at an important crossroads in its history where we Japanese are to conduct an overall review and reorientation of our existing systems in order to pave our way into the twenty-first century.

One of the first things I did as Prime Minister two and a half years ago was to address the people on Japan's need to move towards becoming "an international state" - a nation that bears international responsibilities in keeping with its international position.

I stressed the need to open our trade and capital markets, the need to speak out with a greater voice for international peace and for conventional and nuclear arms control, and the need to strengthen our economic co-operation with the developing countries.

In essence, I advocated that we

should shift from a passive posture of merely responding to events to an active posture of influencing events positively.

It goes without saying that among the most urgent tasks the human race faces today are the maintenance of peace and the promotion of disarmament. Above all, we must prevent nuclear war. One of my top political objectives as Prime Minister of Japan has been to contribute to assuring a lasting world peace and to appeal for disarmament.

Japan is and will continue to be committed to peace. We have never wavered even for a moment from this basic position, enshrined in our constitution. All Japanese are firmly resolved never to repeat the horrors of war. They are fully aware that without peace there is no hope for Japan's continued existence or for the future of our people.

Japan is determined to contribute towards stable East-West relations based on mutual trust. It is important, in this context, that the free and democratic nations like the United Kingdom and Japan maintain solidarity while promoting dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In view of the causes of the Second World War, the problems of the world economy take on equal urgency and may be of paramount importance to future peace.

Japan places special emphasis on the maintenance and strengthening of the free trade system and for that purpose aims at "a Japan open to the world". It recently announced a new initiative for

its external economic measures, setting out future policy directions, and I made a personal appeal to the people to work together towards that end.

Together with the United Kingdom and other industrialized nations, Japan is also engaged in serious efforts to launch a new round of multilateral trade negotiations as early as possible so that we may maintain and strengthen the free trade system and prepare a viable framework in which emerging economic conditions can function smoothly in the coming century.

This is of great significance. We must make constant efforts to counter the trend towards protectionism.

The proposed new system is just like pushing a car uphill. If we were to stand idle even for a moment, the car would run downhill and free trade might revert to protectionism.

At the Bonn summit in May this year, the participating countries reached agreement to begin a new GATT round as soon as possible; most thought this should be in 1986. Japan will further continue to make every effort to that end.

"There can be no prosperity for the North without prosperity for the South." I have repeated this theme on numerous occasions. We must never forget that all the nations live on one planet, that we need each other, and that we share a common destiny.

Japan also seeks to enhance further its economic and technical co-operation for promoting the stability and development of the developing coun-

tries and the government has announced that it will work out a new medium-term target for the period after 1986 to continue expanding its official development assistance.

Developing science and technology is one of our important pillars for the twenty-first century. Japan will promote international co-operation in science and technology for revitalizing the world economy and generating progress for all mankind. The International Exhibition on Science and Technology currently being held in Tsukuba is an attempt to seek ways to promote science and technology to serve all people.

In the broad context of the international community, we are drawing closer together. Europe is no longer the Europe of the past; Asia is no longer the Asia of the past. Both are searching for new identities.

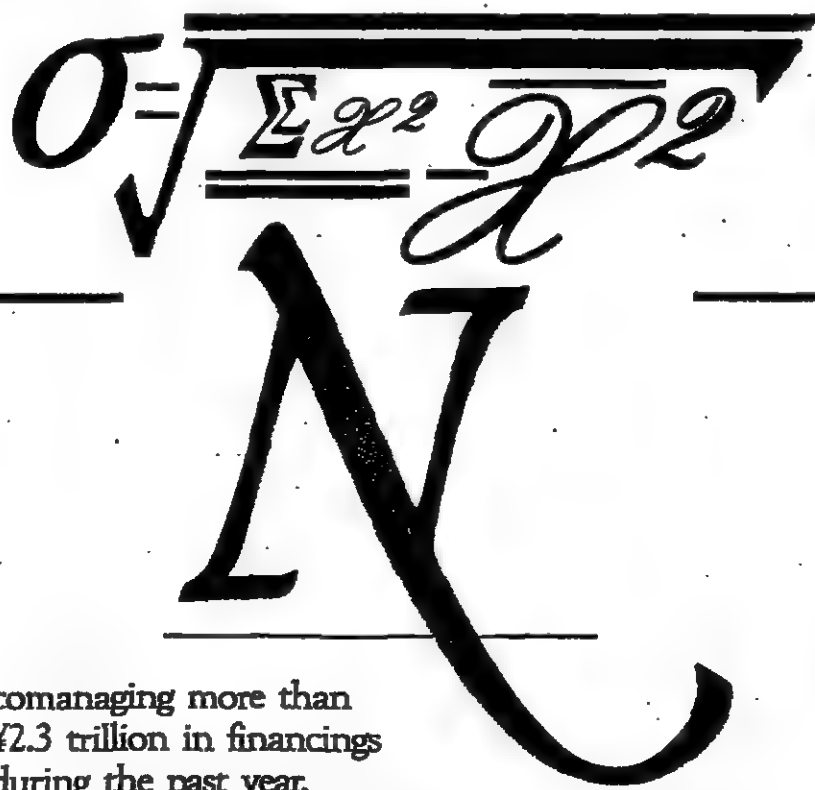
I believe we are entering a new era in world history - an era in which the United Kingdom, Japan and indeed all countries of the world, will need to work together for world peace and for the creation of a new civilization.

The twenty-first century is just around the corner. We have already begun to take the road, hand in hand, to meet the challenge of the future. No matter how hard the journey may appear at times, it will become productive and enjoyable, if we work together in harmony.

Yasuhiro Nakasone
Prime Minister of Japan

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Diplomacy overshadowed by economic imbalance

A new creativity and independence have been evident in Japan's foreign policy in recent years, but the old problem of huge trade surpluses continues to bedevil relations with the West and is overshadowing Japanese initiatives elsewhere in the world.

The switch to more active diplomacy dates from a visit to South-East Asia in 1977 by the then Prime Minister, Takeo Fukuda, during which he declared that Japan would not be a "sceptical bystander" to events in that region. Sensing that there was a psychological vacuum after the withdrawal of the Americans from Vietnam in 1975, Mr Fukuda stipulated that Japan would not become a major military power; that it would co-operate with members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean); and that it would endeavour to promote peaceful coexistence between Asean and Indochina.

In the aftermath of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, Masayoshi Ohira's

government joined with other democracies in applying economic sanctions against the Russians. Japan substantially increased its aid to Pakistan and boycotted the Moscow Olympics. This policy of solidarity with the West has been vigorously continued by Yasuhiro Nakasone, the most articulate Japanese Prime Minister since the war. At the Williamsburg summit in 1983 he and the leaders of six Western democracies agreed that the security of these countries was indivisible and had to be approached on a global basis.

At the same time Shintaro Abe, the foreign minister, has been pursuing what he calls "creative diplomacy". This is based on the recognition that as a global economic power accounting for 10 per cent of the world's gross national product Japan has responsibility to promote peace and prosperity not just in regions with which it is familiar, such as South-East Asia, but also beyond.

In the Middle East the government has been in touch with both Iraq and Iran in an attempt to reduce the level of fighting between them and achieve a ceasefire. So far it has been unsuccessful but remains ready to listen to either side if it

expresses a wish to end the war. Japan relies on the Gulf for about two thirds of its oil imports and considers both belligerents as important export markets.

Last November Mr Abe visited the drought-stricken areas of Ethiopia during a three-nation African tour. He promised an extra \$50 million worth of aid to Africa by March this year, on top of the \$100 million already committed for 1984. In fiscal 1985 Japan will extend about \$240 million worth of aid and about \$100 million in yen credits to African countries. Though it is still a long way from reaching the United Nations aid target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product, the share it allocated to Africa has increased more than tenfold over the past decade. It is also working through the UN to coordinate the African aid programme of donor countries.

These initiatives in the Middle East and Africa have been generally welcomed by the

The initiatives in the Middle East and Africa have been welcomed but the row over surpluses is worsening

outside world, but they have been eclipsed by the growing row over Japanese trade surpluses with the West. An "action programme" covering tariffs, import restrictions, standards, certification and import procedures, financial and capital markets, and services is due to be announced by the Japanese at the end of next month, in an attempt to make the domestic market more accessible to foreigners.

In an interview with *The Times* Mr Abe said that the basic thrust of the programme will be "deregulation as a general rule and restrictions only as exceptions". He added: "We are doing everything we can to get the government out of the market place and leave the choice and responsibility to the consumer. While this reorientation will not be easy, since it implies a fundamental reassessment of the government's traditional role, we are determined to tackle these difficulties."

Even if the new measures are acceptable to the West, they will

not eliminate the imbalances overnight. Aware of the importance of a free-trading system to its economic survival, Japan is pushing for a new round of multilateral trade talks under GATT. It wants also to tackle the imbalance with the US at a macroeconomic level, on the grounds that President Reagan's economic policies have pushed up the value of the dollar, thus making Japanese goods cheaper for Americans.

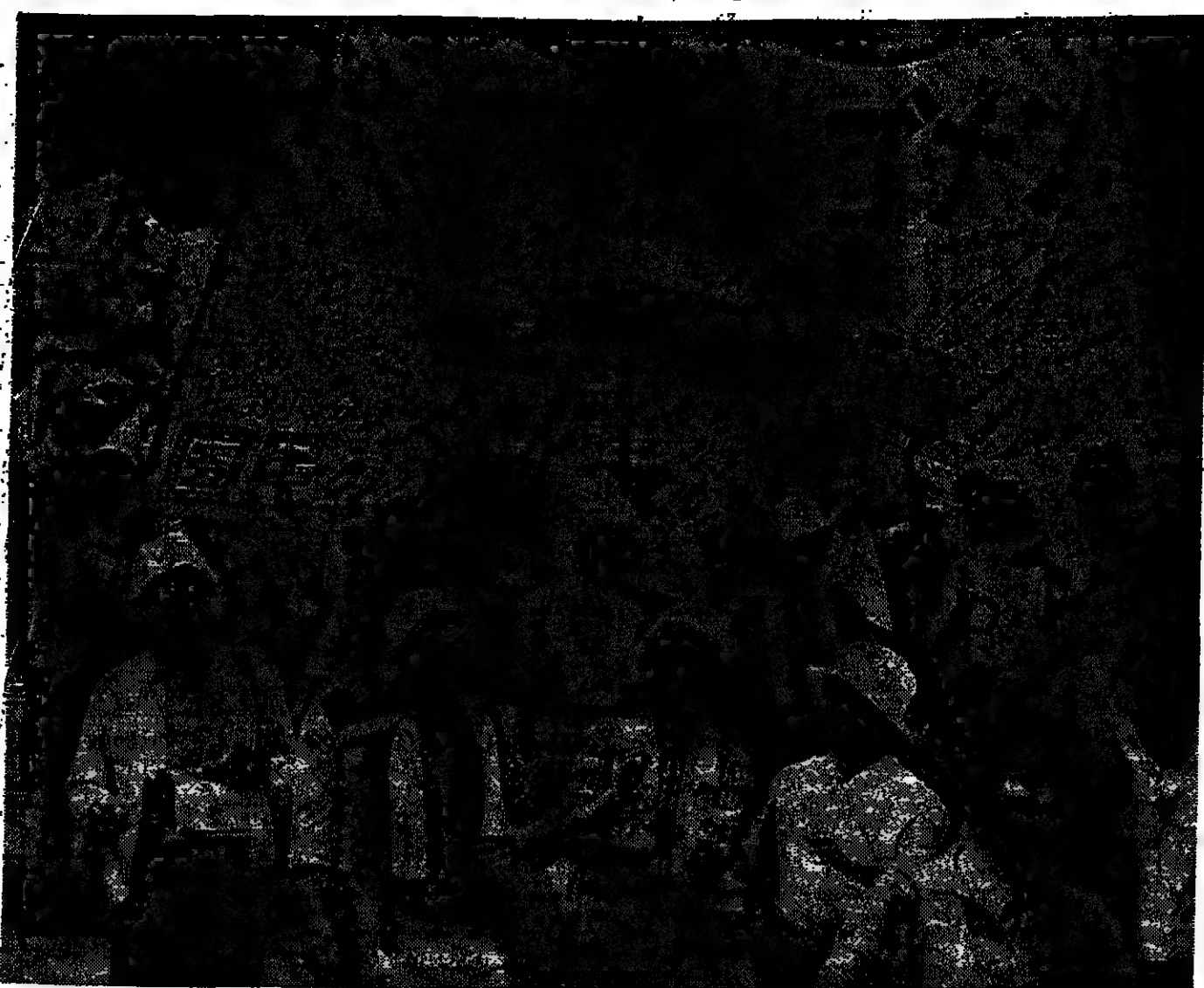
Japan has a fundamental interest in reinforcing the economic system which has prevailed in the capitalist world over the past 40 years, having perhaps been the main beneficiary of it. The question is, first, whether it is prepared to take the risk and pay the cost of doing so, and second, how it should go about it.

Mr Nakasone's forceful style is appreciated by the public but there is still tendency in Japan to associate active diplomacy with the militarism of the 1930s. Within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, where he heads a relatively small faction, the Prime Minister has been heavily criticised for acting before a consensus has been reached. When he steps down as leader, probably next year, the country will lose a decisive and persuasive advocate on the world stage.

The possibility of assuming an international political role commensurate with their economic strength is leading the Japanese to think about the extent to which their own society is open to foreigners. There is a feeling that the homogeneity in race, language, religion and culture which has served them well in the past could prove increasingly to be a handicap in the future.

A senior government official thought that acceptance of a "heterogeneous" element in Japanese society, such as the Koreans who have lived there since the war or the refugees from Vietnam, could be a challenge comparable to the Meiji Revolution in the mid-19th century or the surrender to the US in 1945. Do the Japanese have the will to meet it, one may ask, and will the rest of the world allow them time to do so?

Simon Scott Plummer



Imports can be unpopular in Japan. A demonstration in Tokyo, top, against being pressured into buying foreign goods. Above, doughnuts from an American franchise restaurant, and right, Shintaro Abe, foreign minister

Trade bedevil the

A tour d'horizon from Tokyo: a survey of Japanese relations with different parts of the world.



UNITED STATES

Japan's huge and rising trade surplus (\$18 billion in 1981, \$36.7 billion in 1984, possibly more than \$50 billion this year) is the dominant issue. At the Americans' request the Japanese are examining four sectors - telecommunications, electronics, medical equipment and medicine, and forestry products - with the intention of removing barriers to US exports.

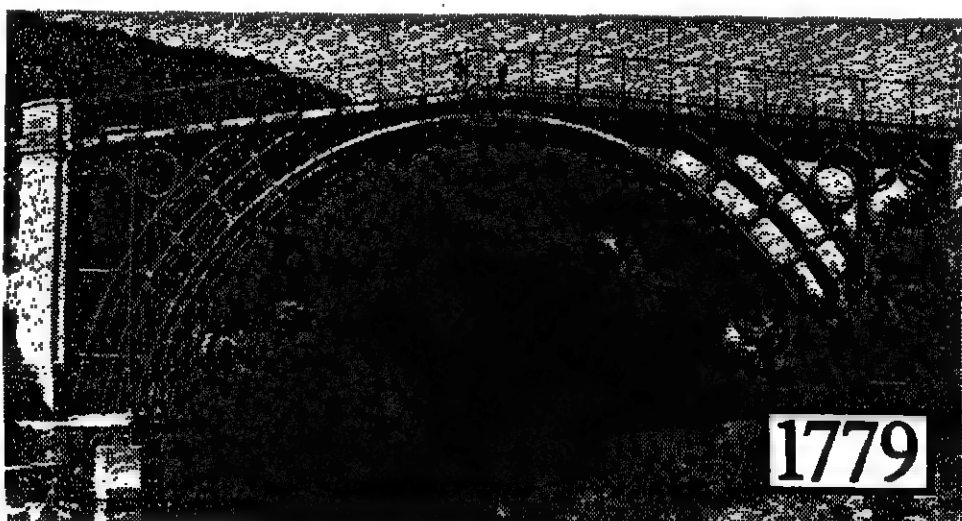
However, it is not certain whether this will reverse the trend towards larger surpluses and Tokyo thinks the problem must also be approached on a more fundamental, macroeconomic level.

Meanwhile, it feels that increased investment by both sides will help to integrate their interests.

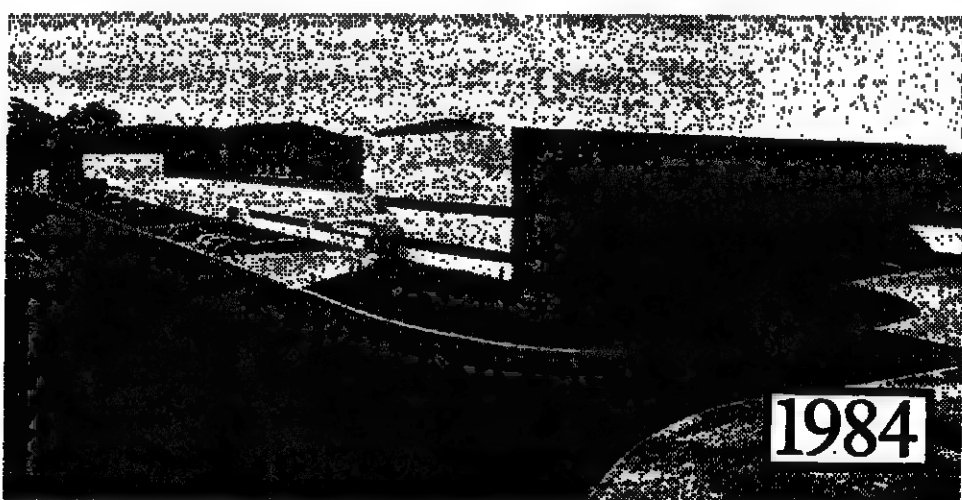
Despite the threats of protectionism from across the Pacific the government remains basically optimistic about bilateral relations, which have been described by Mike Mansfield, the US ambassador in Tokyo, as the most important in the world.

Common political and security interests provide a firm foundation to the relationship and consultation between the two sides, exemplified by the friendship between President Reagan and Mr Nakasone, is close.

On defence, Washington has dropped its ardent demands for Japan to achieve specific targets by specific dates and instead is expressing satisfaction that the defence budget is rising substantially every year despite financial restraints. Proposed expenditure for



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and territory relations with superpowers

1985 is \$12.55 billion, or 0.997 per cent of gross national product, and the Japanese have accepted the American proposition that they should be able eventually to protect the maritime traffic within several hundred nautical miles around Japan and in the sea lanes to a distance of 1,000 nautical miles.



SOVIET UNION

Relations continue to be soured by the Northern Territories issue: the four Kurile islands off Hokkaido - Habomai, Shikotan, Kunashiri and Etorofu - which the Russians occupied after the Second World War and the Japanese want returned to them.

Moscow refuses to recognize this as an issue between the two countries, whereas for the Japanese it has to be solved before a peace treaty can be signed.

The value of two-way trade fell from \$5.6 billion in 1982 to \$3.9 billion last year. The lure of Siberia as a source of raw materials has faded for Japan, first because it has applied energy conservation measures since the oil crises of 1973 and 1979, and secondly because its economy is shifting rapidly from heavy industry to high technology based on the micro-chip.

In 1984 the Japanese decided it was time to resume working-level relations with Moscow, broken off after the invasion of Afghanistan. Mr Abe and Mr Gromyko met at Andropov's funeral in February that year and agreed on the desirability of dialogue, although no date has yet been fixed for a visit to Tokyo by the Soviet foreign minister.

Mr Nakasone met Mr Gorbachev at Chernobyl's funeral in March this year, and Mr A. K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, came to Tokyo last month.

However, the prospects for a fundamental improvement in relations are not bright. "We get the impression from all of these contacts that Soviet policy toward Japan remains basically unchanged", Mr Abe told *The Times*.



EEC

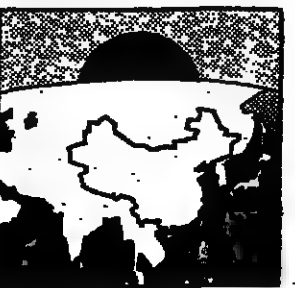
The trade imbalance (\$10,071m in Japan's favour in 1984) is substantial and shows no sign of being corrected in the short term. However, it has not been growing in the way that the one with the Americans has: in fact, it fell between 1981 and 1982, and 1983 and 1984.

For the first four months of this year the Japanese surplus was \$3,245 million on two-way trade, which was down by about 7 per cent over the corresponding period last year.

The Community has asked Tokyo to establish a political objective to increase the rate of manufactured imports. The Japanese doubt the value of this request, given that already 85 per cent of their imports from the EEC are manufactured goods and that, lacking natural resources, they will have to continue to import large quantities of raw materials.

They are confident that their market is very open, more so than that of some European countries, and argue that the Europeans are still not making sufficient efforts to get into it. As an example of what can be done by an aggressive approach, they point to the 32,634 German cars sold in Japan last year.

The French have recently been taking much more interest in Japan than before, both as an export market and as a source of foreign investment in France.



CHINA

Japan is committed to assisting the modernization of China under Deng Xiaoping, which it sees as contributing to its own security. Mr Nakasone went to Peking in March last year with 470 billion yen.

Two-way trade was worth \$12,700m in 1984, with the Japanese providing about a quarter of Chinese imports. China has expressed concern about the imbalance (\$1,260 million in Japan's favour in 1984) but Tokyo thinks this is to be expected at a time when the Chinese need Japanese goods to carry out their modernization programme.

Japan exports mainly machinery and plant, and oil and coal account for between 40 and 50 per cent of its imports. Because of sluggish demand for these fuels it would like to increase purchases of cotton, non-ferrous metals and farm produce.

The Chinese complain that Japanese business is reluctant to invest in their country. One problem in this matter is a difference in approach. China preferring first to reach agreement on principles and then work out the details, the Japanese preferring to carry out a detailed feasibility study before signing a contract.

By the end of March this year there were 52 cases of Japanese direct investment in China.

More than 2,000 Chinese are studying in Japan but Chinese is still not taught in Japanese schools, which is surprising considering the proximity of China and the extent of its influence on Japanese culture.



SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Japan attaches great importance to Asean, without which it feels the region could be teeming with regional conflict. One of the most important channels of communication is the annual meeting between Asean foreign ministers and their counterparts in Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the EEC. Japan supports Asean on the Cambodian question and has given humanitarian aid through international organizations to the coalition government headed by Prince Sihanouk.

A Japanese proposal to extend gradually assistance to Cambodia and Vietnam as the Vietnamese forces withdraw from Cambodia has been rejected by Hanoi. Mr Abe and Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese foreign minister, met in Tokyo last October.

Japanese exports to Asean were worth \$14.1 billion in 1984 and its imports from the six member nations, \$22 billion. Direct investment in Asean at the end of March last year was worth \$11.7 billion, \$7.6 billion of it in Indonesia. In addition about 30 per cent of Japan's development aid goes to Asean.

The South-East Asian countries have been asking for liberalization of the Japanese market for their industrial goods, an increase in Japanese investment in the region, and transfer of technology.

The government hopes its forthcoming action programme will achieve the first but argues that the other two are largely the responsibility of private business, although it thinks Japanese investment in Asean may be approaching a ceiling.



KOREAN PENINSULA

Mr Nakasone put relations with South Korea on a new footing by becoming, in 1983, the first Japanese Prime Minister to visit Seoul and by inviting Chun Doo-hwan, the Korean President, to Tokyo the following year. The Japanese hope the exchange of visits will have given South Korea greater confidence in its dealings with North Korea, though they remain sceptical about the outcome of the current talks.

At the same time Tokyo wants to promote non-official exchanges with Pyongyang, with which it has no diplomatic relations, in order to prise it out of its isolation.

Two-way trade with the north is worth about \$400 million (compared with \$11.4 billion with the South) and Japanese companies are likely to remain reluctant to increase it until Pyongyang draws up a schedule for repaying \$280 million worth of debt.

They are also reacting cautiously to North Korean wishes for joint ventures, pointing out that, like the Chinese, the Koreans will need time to work out the details.

SSP



Under the flag: Japan's self-defence forces, left and top, celebrated their 30th anniversary with a naval and aerial display in Tokyo Bay last November. Ready for flight: Men of the elite First Airborne Brigade, right

Military muscle is back in favour

Among new equipment the Japanese Defence Agency may buy in the five years from 1986 is an airborne warning and control aircraft. It is also thinking of acquiring an airborne tanker to extend the plane's range.

These plans and the Government's deliberations on whether annual defence expenditure should exceed one per cent of gross national product present innumerable opportunities to critics of the country's defence policy.

However, 20 years ago there would have been an outpouring of protest from the left and university students at plans to acquire an airborne tanker, the implication being that such an aircraft would make available to defence aircraft the range to reach overseas targets.

Today, in the 40th anniversary year of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, there is scarcely a murmur outside the Diet and the Japan Socialist Party. Opinion polls show a public less concerned than at any time since the war at Japan building up stronger defence capabilities.

In the 1960s and early 1970s student movements were vehemently opposed to anything that smacked of a stronger defence stance or a closer alliance with the United States. Today the campuses are almost silent on defence. Protests about the development of Tomahawk missiles on American vessels or the arrival at Japanese bases of American nuclear-powered aircraft carriers are usually con-

finied to activist groups. When the United States deployed 16 jet fighter bombers at Misawa in northern Japan earlier this year there was hardly any reaction except from local citizens' groups.

Opposition to nuclear weapons has always been the main focus of the peace movement in Japan. After the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, no newspapers were able to report on conditions in the two cities or on people's reaction to the attacks because of censorship by the American occupation authorities.

However, with censorship gone the Lucky Dragon incident quickly focused opposition. The Lucky Dragon was a Japanese fishing boat doused with nuclear fallout from the American Bikini Atoll nuclear test. Thirty-two million signatures were collected on petitions by the anti-nuclear movement Gensuikyo, Japan Council Against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs, which is affiliated to the Japan Communist Party.

The rival Gensuikyo, Japan Congress Against Atom and Hydrogen Bombs, is linked to the Japan Socialist Party and Sohyo, the General Council of Trades Unions, now 2½ million strong. It is this split in the nuclear and peace movements which has robbed them of much of their effectiveness over the years.

The divergent paths the movement took started with debate on the partial test ban continued on following page

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JAPAN/6

FOCUS

From previous page

treaty which was subsequently signed by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union. Some supported it, some opposed it as a far-left.

Gensuikin's genesis came in 1963, as a supporter of the treaty, with the backing of the Soviet Peace Committee. As the Chinese Communist Party moved further to the left Gensuikin's attitude moved with it in rejection of the treaty.

These international connections have been responsible as much as anything else for the rift which now makes Gensuikin and Gensuikin appear irreconcilable. Their differences are so fundamental that they cannot even co-operate to mark the Hiroshima anniversary. These

differences, however, have been in the activist, specialized movements critical of Japan's defence policies.

The broad mass of the public has been gradually showing more support for a build-up of military strength as Japan has grown more prosperous. A range of factors have contributed to the reported 80 per cent public support for the armed forces.

In the light of its experience with the war-time regime, the public was initially wary of the self-defence forces. For years the status of men serving in them was extremely low. Even today it is a career that carries little cachet compared to one in the big corporations, but it is held in higher esteem than before because of a number of

factors, mostly relating to Japan's relations with its Pacific neighbours.

The Japan-US security treaty was suspect for most of the 1960s because of the hostile relationship between China and the United States; at that time links between Peking and Tokyo were confined largely to the private business level.

Among the students and the left there was the fear that the United States might draw Japan into a war against China or another war in Asia. However, the establishment of diplomatic relations between China and both the United States and Japan have all but eliminated that concern. Perhaps equally important

were the three non-nuclear principles adopted by Japan. These provide not only that the country will not have, will not manufacture and will not introduce nuclear weapons into the country but contain an overall reassurance to the public about Japan's intended military course. Whether or not nuclear weapons are being introduced into Japan by the regular visits of American warships is a moot point about which the public is clearly unsure, as reflected in opinion polls, but it appears willing to give the authorities the benefit of the doubt.

The three non-nuclear principles and the commitment of the then Prime Minister, Mr Eisaku Sato, that Japan would adhere to them, has calmed the public's concern about nuclear

weapons in this day.

In recent years two events have eclipsed in impact anything which the Americans could have said to convince the Japanese to take up more of the burden of their own defence. The first was the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 and the second, much more dramatic and closer to home, was the shooting down of Korean Airlines flight 007 in 1983.

For days after the tragedy Japanese television programmes devoted hours to discussion of the last minutes of the ill-fated Boeing 747. It was a defence reality that came right into the living rooms of the Japanese.

David Watts

City of science that lacks a human face



Monorail at Expo '85 on the site of a future industrial estate

The decision to build Tsukuba Academic New Town was taken in 1963, first to relieve congestion in Tokyo and, second, to provide new buildings and equipment for government research institutes.

Tsukuba now has 46 institutes, employing 11,000 researchers, specialists and their support staff, and two universities, which constitute one of the largest and best-equipped concentrations of research activity in the world.

At Tsukuba the emphasis is on applied research into robots, semi-conductors, biotechnology and new materials. Government spending on the new town, which is about 37 miles north-east of Tokyo, to date has been about £5.6 billion.

The institutes and universities are in the central part of the town and it is hoped that their proximity will facilitate exchanges between them and thus promote research. Seminars are held by about 60 groups of researchers from different fields but there is not yet any effective co-operation between the government institutes and private companies.

This is partly because the Public Service Law forbids civil servants to carry out research with the private sector, and also because the presence of industry at Tsukuba has so far been marginal.

The government hopes that Expo '85, the international technology exhibition at Tsukuba between March and September will bring the new town to the notice of the outside world and induce more private companies to set up research facilities and pollution-free factories there.

So far, 27 companies have bought land in one of the three industrial estates surrounding the town centre. All the spaces on the Expo '85 site have been allotted and bids are now being invited for a third estate, in the north.

Eight Japanese companies in various fields have formed the Tsukuba Research Consortium, which has a central office to co-ordinate meetings between the members and to invite lecturers to address them. Intel Japan, a joint venture between American and Japanese interests, and Texas Instruments have indicated that they will invest in Tsukuba.

The eventual population of the new town is expected to be 220,000; 100,000 is the central district and the rest in the surrounding area. Already, 110,000 live in the second, while only 35,000 have moved into the first. It is proving difficult to persuade people to move their families out of Tokyo.

There are various reasons for their reluctance. First, the researchers and their staff, being civil servants, could be moved elsewhere at any time. Second, there is no direct train service: Tsukuba station, the most convenient, is about five miles from Tsukuba. Third, there are no special schools and private universities. Fourth, there are inadequate commercial, medical and cultural facilities. Fifth, there is a lack of openings in private companies for civil servants when they retire.

Until these problems are overcome, the new town will remain an impressive centre of government research but a somewhat artificial community.

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Finance fears that lurk behind the great boom

As seen by worried observers of the Japanese economy, the picture of health and a tribute to sound government management.

In the fiscal year 1984-5 the index for mining and manufacturing output rose by 9.9 per cent, with particularly marked increases in electronics and electrical machinery. Consumer spending shows signs of recovery, with key indicators such as department store and car sales rising strongly in the first quarter of 1985, while private capital investment in the same quarter rose by 13.4 per cent over the level of a year ago.

Since much of this investment is concentrated in the electronics industry, particularly in semi-conductors, which had a more than 80 per cent increase for the third successive quarter, there seems little doubt that Japan will not lose its competitive edge in this important area of manufacturing. Although the construction industry has suffered somewhat from the postponement of public works projects in order to reduce public spending, this has been offset by a recovery in housing, with housing starts increasing by 6.4 per cent in fiscal year 1984-85 to exceed 1.2 million homes in a year for the first time since 1980.

Wholesale prices rose a mere 0.2 per cent in this period, while consumer prices rose only by 2.3 per cent. This is a reflection of the fact that the prices of imported raw materials and fuels, upon which Japan depends so heavily, have been steady or falling since last year.

It is also not unconnected with the fact that, although labour productivity has risen quite markedly, particularly in key parts of the manufacturing sector, real wages in April of this year were only 1.8 per cent higher on average than in April 1984.

Finally, in most poignant contrast with Britain, unemployment dropped in April to 2.4 per cent, its lowest level for two years. However, official statistics underestimate the true extent of unemployment, and tend to ignore worrying features such as the replacement of full-time jobs for men with part-timers, mostly married women.

Yet there is a deep unease in ruling circles and among the economic establishment that this prosperity is founded on two unsustainable and inter-related features of the present economic environment. In the fiscal year 1984-85 exports measured in dollars rose by 11.1 per cent, with overseas sales of electronic parts, such as semi-conductors, and office and telecommunications equipment growing particularly rapidly, while consumer durables such as cars, videocassette recorders and television sets continued to sell well. By contrast, imports rose only by 4 per cent, and indeed have fallen steadily since last November.

The result was a massive surplus in the trading account of the balance of payments of \$45.6 billion in fiscal 1984, larger even than the \$34.3 billion of fiscal 1983. As ever, the friction has been most keenly felt between Japan and the United States and between Japan and the countries of the EEC, although the Soviet Union's A. K. Antonov, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has expressed his

concern to the Japanese foreign minister, Shintaro Abe, over the fact that Japanese exports to Russia were twice the value of Russian exports to Japan.

The household sector of the economy has had, on the average over the last two decades, net savings equal to about 20 per cent of its total income, or 14-15 per cent of the gross domestic product. It has consistently spent far less than this, and has thus been a net lender to the rest of the economy.

Until the early 1970s, its net lending was almost entirely matched by net borrowing by the corporate sector, largely for purposes of new capital investment, which in turn produced rapid economic growth.

Then came the changes in the supply prices of raw materials, and in particular the crisis over imported fuel oil. The rate of net capital investment slowed markedly from an earlier 13-14 per cent of gdp per year to around 6-7 per cent. What might be termed Keynesian unemployment on a large scale would undoubtedly have occurred had not the government intervened. (In fact,

unemployment has risen steadily since that time, but only from under one per cent of the workforce to its present 2½-3 per cent.)

Deceleration in the rate of investment and growth meant that government tax revenue fell behind its expenditure, which in any case has been forced upwards since the mid-1970s not merely for counter-cyclical reasons, but inter alia because of a growing defence budget and the need to strengthen the social security system, particularly pension provision for a rapidly ageing population.

Thus the government, with some reluctance, intervened by becoming a heavy net borrower from the household sector, chiefly by issuing an ever-increasing number of national bonds to finance its deficits. Taking both central and local government together, the fiscal deficit measured on the most comprehensive money flow basis was 6.9 per cent of gross national product in fiscal 1984-85, or double that of the United States. Outstanding long-term public debt was the equivalent of 48.4 per cent of gdp, compared with 33.9 per cent in the United States and 19.6 per cent in West Germany.

This quite sudden and very marked departure from 'fiscal neutrality' (until the mid-1970s the government by and large balanced small revenue with small expenditure) represents, with the huge surplus of exports over imports, the other prop under Japan's current prosperity. The gut feeling of disquiet this departure from tradition causes is reinforced by a cooler appraisal of its results by analysts of the political-economic establishment.

Briefly, they conclude that huge budget deficits mean that debt service payments inexorably increase, imposing ever greater constraints on choices in public finance, while at the same time weakening democratic control over government finances as an ever smaller proportion of expenditure is financed directly out of taxes.

There is also the familiar fear that the imperative need for financial markets to absorb government bonds may 'crowd-out' demands for funds from the corporate sector and slow the expansion of production capacity in key areas. In addition, there are the fears that monetizing the national debt to

avoid the 'crowding out' problem will simply lead to inflation, whilst ever-increasing flotations of bonds creates inequity between generations as regards the incidence of financial burdens.

Plans are afoot to reduce the issue of national bonds to zero by 1990. True, plans laid years ago to achieve this aim by the mid-1980s foundered spectacularly but there has been limited success in reducing some categories of government expenditure since 1982.

What of the future? If there is no automatic means of channeling household sector surpluses into corporate investment on the same scale, and if the government comes to be a net borrower, then the rest of the world outside Japan must increasingly shoulder the burden of indebtedness. This process is under way and has resulted in a vast export surplus.

The high interest rates outside Japan, particularly in the United States, have persuaded the Japanese to convert this surplus into foreign assets, mainly portfolio investment in foreign securities. Japan's long and short-term assets together totalled \$341,208 million in 1984, in net terms, after subtracting external liabilities, they amounted to 6 per cent of nominal gnp, a doubling over the previous year and an unprecedentedly high figure.

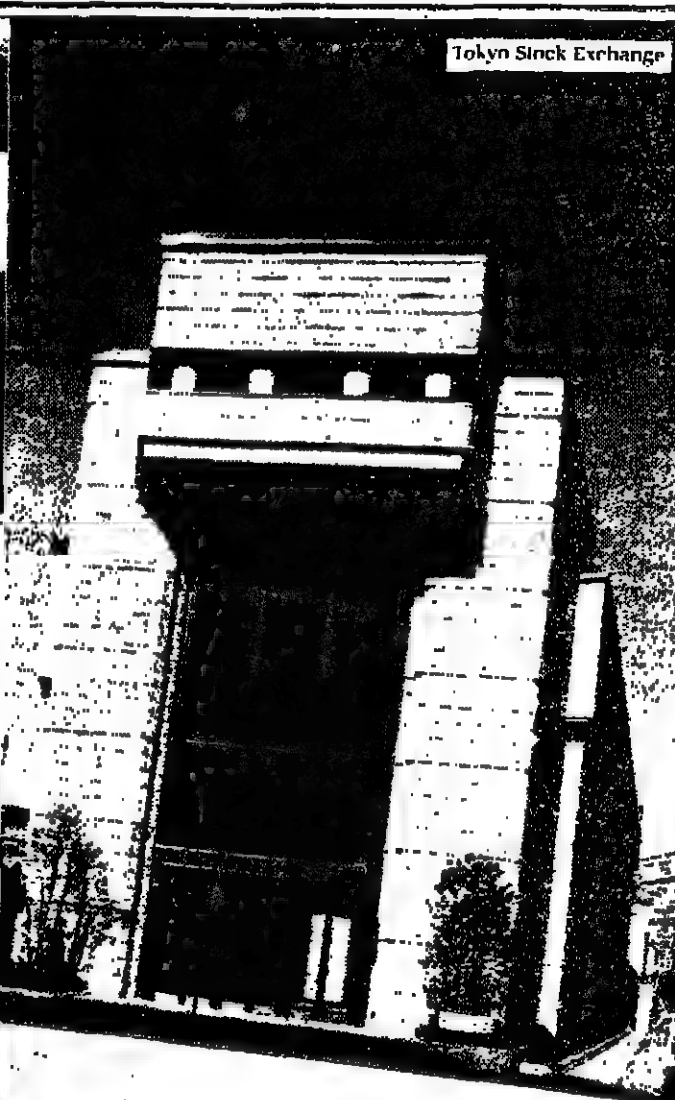
As a result, Japan is now not only the single most important manufacturing supplier to the rest of the world for an important range of goods, as well as a not insignificant supplier of technology, direct investment and jobs; it is also set fair to replace Britain as *rentier* to the world. George Schultz, the American Secretary of State, does not like any of this and exhorts the Japanese to save less and buy more from abroad, particularly the United States. The rest of us had better learn to live with it.

Douglas Anthony
The author is Lecturer, Centre for Japanese Studies, University of Sheffield

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Diverse economy: Clockwise from bottom left, lunch at a watch-making company; sewing machines in Nagoya; electronics in Tokyo; a calculator stall; fish auction in Tokyo



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High technology heads for the provinces

Tatsuo Abe is a correspondent for the National Broadcasting Corporation (NHK) in Oita City in Kyushu, Japan's southernmost main island. He is part of what the Japanese call the "U-turn phenomenon". Brought up and educated in Kyushu, he moved to Tokyo with NHK and was then posted overseas to Beirut and Paris. I asked him why he had given up the life of a foreign correspondent to return to his home town. He replied that in Oita he felt he could influence events and achieve something for his native prefecture (county).

In taking this step he was influenced by Morihiko Hiramatsu, the prefectural governor. Another son of Oita, Mr Hiramatsu went from Tokyo university to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI), where he worked in

the foreign investment and electronics policy sections. He returned home after retiring from MITI and became deputy governor of the prefecture. In 1979 he was elected governor.

Mr Hiramatsu was determined to revitalize the economy of Oita, which since the mid-1950s had been losing its young people to the great cities

Agriculture and industry prosper together

of Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya and Kizu-Kyushu. His strategy was based on an airport and light, hi-tech goods which could be transported by plane.

The airport has been built across the bay from Oita City and companies such as Canon, Sony, NEC and Toshiba have set up plants in the Kunisaki

peninsula behind. Texas Instruments was already there when Mr Hiramatsu became governor but has since been joined by five other American companies. Both native and foreign newcomers have been attracted to Oita by the availability of high quality labour, the relatively low price of land, clean air and water, and good power supplies.

Rather than being concentrated in one area—as happened with heavy industrial development in Japan in the 1960s—the factories are scattered around the peninsula. In this way, Mr Hiramatsu believes, labour shortages are avoided, the environment is protected, and traditional agriculture and modern industry learn to live and prosper together.

Hoks Electronics, a recently formed company making personal computers, is set among



Building "bullet" trains in Tokuyama City near Nagoya. The extension of the super-express service to Niigata and Morioka has brought northern Japan nearer to the capital.

mikan orange groves at Hiji, about half an hour by road from Oita City. Married women with children at school work on the assembly lines and are praised by Michinori Kudoh, the company president, for their eagerness and sense of responsibility.

They come mainly from farming families—mikan, mushrooms and rice are the local products—and their journey to work takes on average six minutes. In the

engineering department 75 per cent of the men have done a "U-turn" and come back to the prefecture.

Hoks, set up in 1981 by a Tokyo software house and a local shipping company, expects sales of 6.5 billion yen (about £20 million) this year, two-thirds of them overseas. Its ambitions are reflected in the letters of its name, which stand for Hiji, Oita, Kyushu and seikai, the Japanese for "world".

Mr Hiramatsu is happy to have this new investment near the airport but he does not want Oita to be simply an "integrated circuit colony". Using the slogan "one village—one product", he is trying to encourage all parts of the prefecture to develop their own forms of economic activity.

Whether growing mushrooms or kiwi fruit, raising cattle, or turning a disused gold mine into a tourist attraction.

Apart from the Kunisaki peninsula, he has established four other development centres in the prefecture: heavy industry in the first (around Oita City), fish farming and computer-aided fishing in the second, forestry and videotape production in the third, and agriculture and tourism in the fourth.

In Oita City the Governor has initiated a project for a computer software complex to provide employment for highly educated young people who cannot find jobs locally. In August Fujitsu is due to start building a centre in this "silicon park", where it will employ 400 software engineers.

The population of Oita prefecture has risen by 20,000 in the last five years and is nearing its 1955 peak of 1,280,000. About 2,700 manufacturing jobs were created between 1980 and 1983, nearly 40 per cent of them in the Kunisaki peninsula. In the year ending last March the value of industrial shipments from the peninsula rose by nearly 120 per cent. Mr Hiramatsu is thus proving that, in the age of the microchip, remoteness from big urban centres need be no disadvantage.

The Kunisaki peninsula project was the prototype for a network of similar development centres all over Japan (see map). So far MITI has autho-



Based on transporting light, hi-tech goods by air, technopolises aim to revive the regions and relieve overcrowding in the great cities of Tokyo, Osaka and Nagoya

Authorized 15 of these "technopolises". Three more will be added by the end of the year and the eventual total is expected to be 26 or 27.

This is the largest regional industrialization programme in Japan since the 1960s. The technopolises are outside the great urban conglomeration, in order to relieve congestion there. They consist of hi-tech factories, academic institutions and housing, are near "mother cities" with populations of 200,000 or more, and are close to an airport or railway station which enables the inhabitants to

reach them in 100 minutes. It also lies at the junction of two motorways.

The Nagoya technopolis was initiated by the town rather than the prefecture and is much more concentrated than the one in Oita: it consists of Nagoya and an area to the west containing the university and the site for a new town. Takeo Naniwa, executive director of the local development organization, is initially giving priority to precision machinery, since the machinery industry is already well established in the area, but will move into other fields such as lasers and biotechnology.

Set up by the prefectural government and the mayor of Nagoya, the development organization acts as co-ordinator between the university and private companies, runs seminars, provides financial guarantees and loans for hi-tech projects and trains people in handling precision machinery.

Two industrial estates have been completed in the technopolis and two more are planned. It is hoped that by 1990 the value of industrial production will be nearly 620 billion yen (about £1.9 billion), compared to 227.3 billion yen in 1980. This should create 10,000 jobs.

The new town, planned for

40,000, will absorb the newcomers and their families. But it is not easy to persuade people to live in Nagoya. Heavy snow in winter and inadequate educational and cultural facilities mean that many live there during the week but leave their families in Tokyo.

It is expected that the technopolis will eventually expand along the Shinano River valley to include 15 towns and villages.

The "Technological University of Nagoya" is a national institution which is quite separate from the local bodies

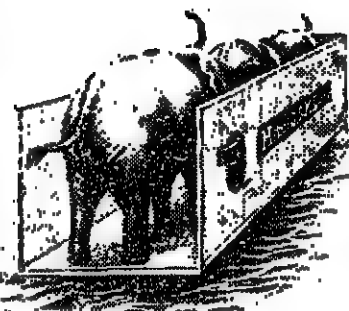
University evaluates industrial projects

running the technopolis. But, using the development organization as intermediary, it carries out research for private companies, helps in evaluating industrial projects and accepts researchers from industry.

Founded in 1976 and modelled on the Cranfield Institute of Technology, the university has 1,320 students, most of whom come to it from higher technical schools. Their four-year course is practically inclined and includes five months working in industry. The university has four engineering departments (mechanical, electrical, chemical and civil) and a department of planning and management science.

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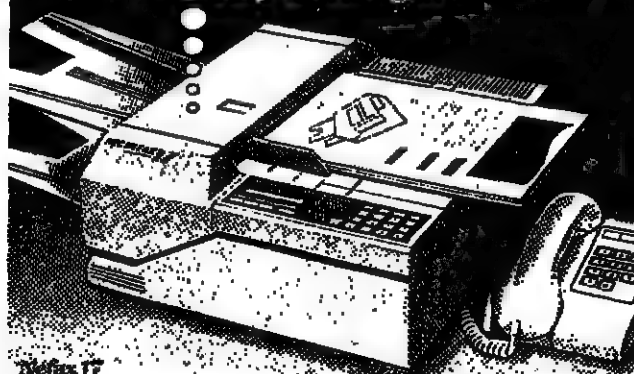
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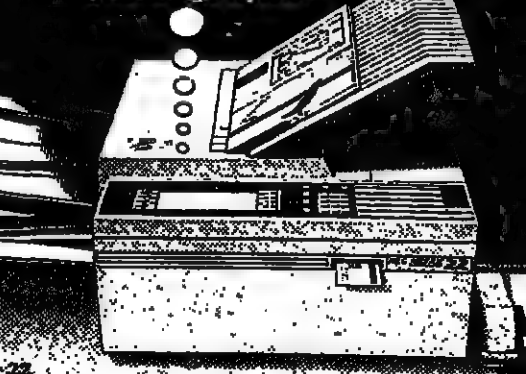


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Education in need of new school of thought

Japan's post-war economic success can be largely attributed to an education system which has instilled discipline and dramatically raised the intellectual level of an already energetic people.

But only 40 years after the establishment of this engine of Japan's success the country is almost unanimous in agreeing that basic reform is long overdue.

Not only is the Japanese system of education no longer capable of handling the present demands made on it by a rapidly changing society and environment but it will also clearly not be able to provide the kind of education for its people that Japan will need if it is to maintain or enhance its position in the world.

The present education system was devised to produce a people of uniformly high educational level adaptable to Japan's industrial environment, taking little or no account of individual differences in personality or ability. Students have to mould themselves to the highly conformist approach of the education system or resign themselves to being outcasts, a fate which most could not begin to contemplate, so great is the need of Japanese to "belong", be it in family, company or country.

Educational reform is the beginning of nothing less than the reform of the whole society in a vertical structure like

● Violence, both between pupils and between students and teachers, has reached epidemic proportions, leading the Metropolitan Police Department to set up a special hotline to deal with the problem.

● In its first 10 days of operation, the hotline received 239 calls from parents and children complaining of problems with school bullies.

● A National Police Agency report issued in April showed that 1,920 Japanese boys and girls were taken into protective custody last year in cases connected with school bullying.

● Among those children taken into custody there were 531 cases of assault and battery as well as other incidents involving violence and juvenile delinquency.

Japan, where everyone must pass identical examinations for both high school and university. Despite the potentially far-reaching and disruptive effects on an essentially conservative society, the Japanese have begun the attempt to reform their education system.

Evidence that reform is overdue is all around. A society which has prospered so on the improvement of others' ideas must now start to produce original thinkers. Firms are dissatisfied with the quality of

some areas of teaching, particularly English.

But more important are the danger signs that the education offered no longer suits the students themselves: increasing violence in schools; increasing suicide rates because of the break-neck competition to get into the "right" schools, universities and companies; and fewer people entering the universities as people opt out of such a rigid system.

As the *Asahi Shimbun* noted earlier this year, the schools do not recognize anyone or anything which is different from what they feel is the norm. But then a traditional Japanese saying suggests: "The nail that sticks out gets hammered down".

It is that traditional attitude that the reformers are up against. Almost everyone agrees that reform is necessary, but there are vastly different ways of interpreting what is required, what of the current system is to be discarded and what retained and how much to return to the pre-war elitist form of education.

Many feel that if Japan is to produce the original thinkers and creators who will be needed to lead it into the 21st century it must now go back to a system which gives free rein to the really talented to run ahead of the pack, unrestrained by the society's rigid system of seniority which permeates every aspect of life, often stifling originality.

The problem is that producing that kind of innovative leader in science and technology means a return, at least in part, to the pre-war elitist system of education. That means a return to the old ways in the view of many liberals and most of the teachers, who tend to be left-wingers, and who firmly believe that the most important legacy of the American occupation was mass education.

Against them stands the mighty influence of the education ministry, which must approve all text books and which is one of the most conservative bureaucracies in the entire government, extremely jealous of its power and its role in the formulation of Japanese society.

The 40 years since the war have seen the development of a much more individualistic way

of thinking in Japan, nurtured by increasing wealth and the legacy of the occupation period. Japanese are still much more group-oriented than any western society but they have developed the notion of individual rights over the last few years to an extent unknown before the war.

Individual rights and the reality gap

Their notions of democracy and the role of the individual in society are changing, almost none of which is reflected in the sort of education by rote that they receive at school - the gap between the establishment and day-to-day reality is apparent to thinking Japanese.

The ad hoc Council on Education has been meeting since last autumn under the

chairmanship of Dr Michio Okamoto, the distinguished former president of Kyoto University.

After numerous meetings as a body the council broke up into four committees: the first deals with the guiding principles of education reform, the second with ways of rectifying the evils which emanate from too much emphasis on a prestigious educational background; the third is studying reform of elementary and secondary education; and the fourth is addressing reform of the university entrance examination system.

The degree of passion that the council's deliberations arouse can be gauged from the fact that when, in its secondary proceedings, the council suggested a more "individual-oriented" education system there was a gust of disapproval from the

education ministry and general controversy. Extensive debate then followed on just what was meant by individualization of education and whether or not it was an apt reflection of the views of the majority of the committee.

Less than a month later Dr Okamoto announced that the

Wanted: A catch-phrase for the new order

council would be seeking another catch-phrase to encompass its view and was now considering such phrases as "respect for the individual" or "attaching importance to individuality".

Whatever the outcome of the debate, Japan has embarked on momentous changes for both school and society.

DW



Peace on the surface: Computer lessons at kindergarten, top left, leave one little girl still perplexed, top right, while young pupils give the customary Japanese greeting, above left, and schoolboys, above right, retain traditional black uniforms - all in contrast to increasing classroom violence

SEPTEMBER 10, 1923 (TOKYO EARTHQUAKE)

Just before noon on September 1, 1923, a great earthquake struck Tokyo and Yokohama. Ronald Carter, *The Times* correspondent, toured the devastated capital a few days later.

The ruins of the city are a waste of hot tiles, masonry and clinders, giving off clouds of gritty dust and the stench of burned bodies. The general horror is increased by the great heat, while mild earthquake shocks continue at intervals.

One building in the course of construction collapsed at once, carrying the workmen with the scaffolding to instant death in clouds of dust. Their end was hideous enough, but less terrible

than that of scores of Japanese women in flimsy wooden houses, of which the roofs fell in and the walls bulged out, pinning the occupants down.... Husbands, separated from their wives by insuperable barriers, vainly tried to rescue them before the flames made further efforts useless.... small shopkeepers in many places are already clearing the sites of their shops or mending roofs, or digging the remnants of their stock from the debris. Here I find a bronze Buddha, recently white hot, cooling off there a vase or metal dragon spout in twain by the heat.... My own house missed the fire by fifty yards, but was much shaken, and those around have been levelled; refugees sleep in the garden. A Buddha among the trees in the forest is unharmed, and still serenely smiles on the blackened city as, a week ago, it smiled on waving trees and flashing kimonos of laughing children.

AUGUST 8, 1945 (HIROSHIMA)

On August 6, 1945 the Americans dropped an atom bomb on Hiroshima. The *Times* commented in a leader by Dermot Morrah on this epoch-making event.

An impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke, standing over the ruin of the great Japanese arsenal at Hiroshima, still veils the undoubtedly stupendous destruction wrought by the first impact in war of the atomic bomb. A mist no less impenetrable is likely for a long time to conceal the full significance in human affairs of the release of the vast and mysterious power hitherto locked within the infinitesimal units of which the material structure of the universe is built up. All that

can be said with certainty is that the world stands in the presence of a revolution in earthly affairs at least as big with potentialities of good and evil as when the forces of steam or electricity were harnessed for the first time to the purposes of industry and war.

... The atomic force... holds without doubt the potentiality of reducing the physical labour needed to sustain life to a small fraction of what is now required, of bestowing undreamed of riches upon all men, of abolishing servile or mechanical toil, and of creating universal leisure for the cultivation of the higher ends of the mind and spirit. All these things are attainable but are not offered as a free gift. The condition of their enjoyment, that the new power be consecrated to peace and not to war, is a choice set before the conscience of humanity; and in a terrible and most literal sense it is a choice of life and death.

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JAPAN/10

FOCUS

Cultural success in black and white

British and Japanese share not only a taste for bacon and eggs but two of the world's highest readerships of newspapers.

The number of newspapers sold in Japan is second only to that in the Soviet Union, with a circulation of about 67 million among the 125 members of the Japan Newspaper Publishers' and Editors' Association.

In a country where more than 99 per cent of homes have colour television sets, newspapers have been less affected by the competition of instant news than in other countries, though total circulation fell two per cent in 1983.

There are a number of cultural and economic reasons for the success of newspapers, apart from the high literacy rate.

Japan's is primarily a visual culture. The written Japanese language is complex and the newspaper reader must be able to understand, at least 1,500 Chinese characters, or *kana*, to be able to read the morning newspaper.

Words of similar sound have many meanings. Only when the word is written can one be certain of understanding the meaning. Even in general conversation it is common to see someone describe a *kana* on the palm of a hand with a finger-tip to make the meaning clear.

In court cases evidence must be produced in written form. In a country where form is so important a person's word may

Newspaper strikes are virtually unknown

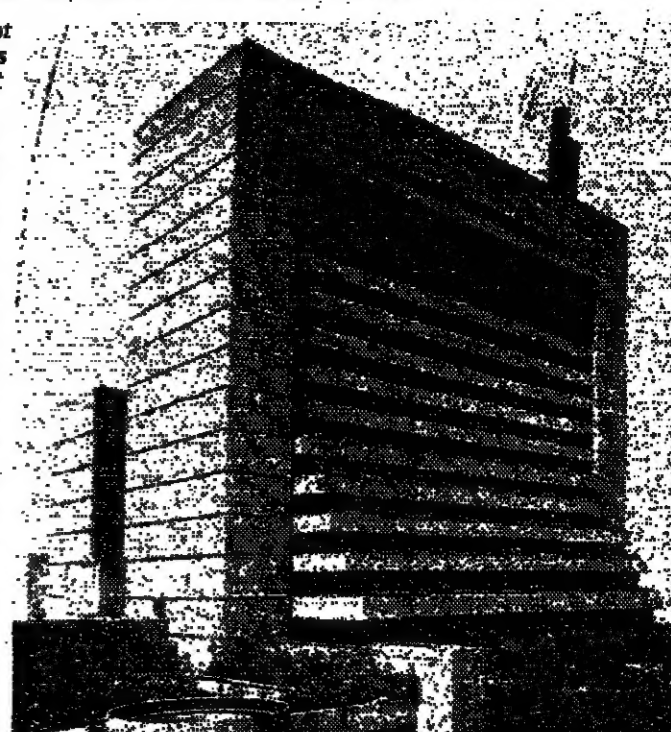
often be purely for effect. The authority of the written word is therefore doubly important.

Japanese newspapers combine that authority with some of the finest printing and publishing plants and circulation arrangements in the world. Once stories are fed into the *Asahi Shimbun* main computer nobody is involved until the delivery boy picks a copy out of his bag to put it through the customer's door.

Strikes are virtually unknown.

Japan's largest circulation newspaper is the *Yomiuri Shimbun*, founded 111 years ago. Its regular daily circulation is about 8.8 million for the morning edition and 13.6 million for the combined circulations of the morning and evening editions.

The *Yomiuri* published its first edition in Tokyo in 1874. It was a two-page tabloid containing official government notices



The *Asahi Shimbun* in Tsukiji, Tokyo: Combined morning and evening sales are about 12 million

and bulletins and commentary. Phonetic symbols were printed beside all Chinese characters and the articles were written in a simple, spoken style of Japanese, making it understandable to people of all educational levels.

The newspaper was hand-printed at first and sold between 200 and 300 copies a day. It was sold on the street by boys carrying the newspapers in small black boxes with bells on their shoulders, called "ringing" boxes. In the early days the paper was issued every other day but it soon went to daily publication and by the end of its first year circulation was 17,000.

The newspaper's most difficult period was in 1923-24. Six hours before a lavish party to celebrate the opening of its new headquarters the great Kanto earthquake struck and the new building was destroyed by fire. It was 80 days before an eight-page paper could be produced. Circulation plunged and the paper had to be virtually rebuilt from scratch.

The second largest circulation is that of the *Asahi Shimbun* and, though both newspapers say they "speak for Japan", the *Asahi* is probably the better known abroad partly because it is, by Japanese standards, left of centre and more likely to be found criticizing the government.

Its average morning sale for July to December of last year was 7.4 million copies and combined sales of the morning and evening editions were 11.9 million.

The *Asahi Shimbun* was founded in Osaka in 1879 by Ryotaro I. Murayama, who was later joined by Ritschi Ueno. Family successors have subsequently run the organization since 1945.

The newspaper's first issue concentrated on local topics and crime, in contrast to some of the quality papers of the day, which took up a particular line. The *Asahi Shimbun* later combined these two types of paper within its pages and developed a relatively liberal political line. Subsequently it has built something of a reputation as a campaigning newspaper, albeit often tied to policies of the central government.

Saturday editions of the paper today would make any British advertising man incredulous. Apart from the regular classified advertisement columns there are up to 40 broad-sheet, full colour inserts in any given local area with housing, department store and supermarket advertising.

The *Asahi Shimbun* head office in Tokyo publishes six morning editions and three evening editions seven days a week. It has regional offices which publish local editions in Hokkaido, Nagoya, Osaka and Kyushu. Its domestic bureaux total 303 and there are 27 foreign bureaux with a total

journalistic staff of about 3,000. The *Asahi* "air force", as it is nicknamed, operates four helicopters and three twin-engine aircraft.

Both the *Asahi* and the *Yomiuri* publish sister newspapers in English, the *Daily Yomiuri* in the morning and the *Asahi Evening News*, the latter with a circulation of 50,000.

The *Nihon Keizai Shimbun*, Japan's leading economic journal, which was founded in 1876, has a circulation of 2.1 million for its morning edition and 1.2 million in the evening. The weekly English version is the *Japan Economic Journal*. The Japanese-language paper has two much smaller sister publications specialising in industry news. The *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* introduced what it claims to be the world's first automated editing and composition systems in 1972.

As with so many Japanese enterprises, both the *Yomiuri* and the *Asahi* newspapers have a wide range of associated activities which are closely connected. Some of them are partly to promote the newspaper. The most famous of these is Japan's highly popular baseball team, the *Yomiuri Giants*, which was founded in 1934 and today boasts the man who is arguably Japan's most famous player, Sadaharu Oh, as its manager. Both the *Asahi* and *Yomiuri* have television stations, and the *Yomiuri Nippon* symphony orchestra.

Delivery system ensures lifelong family loyalty

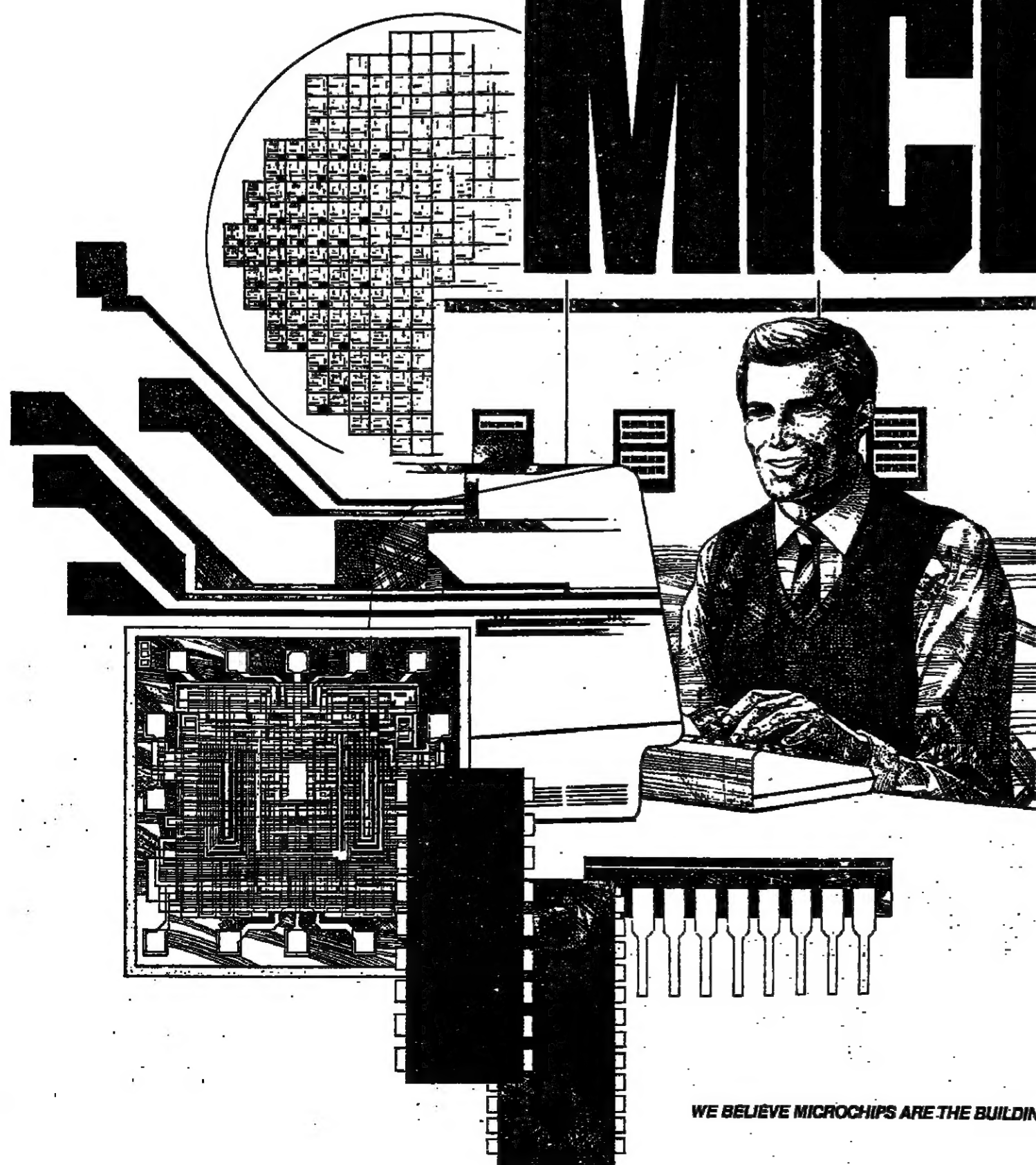
the only classical orchestra owned by a newspaper publisher in Japan, travels widely.

The distribution systems of major Japanese newspapers are remarkable for their comprehensiveness. Ninety-nine per cent of the *Yomiuri* circulation is by monthly subscription delivered daily to the "subscribers' homes. A thousand lorries carry the morning and evening editions to 4,300 distributors in the Tokyo area. There are 8,800 distributors nationwide who employ 84,000 people.

Home deliveries are made on bicycle or motor-cycle. Many of the delivery boys are encouraged to stay with their newspaper employment and also to better themselves through the *Yomiuri* system of scholarships set up in 1964, ensuring lifelong family loyalty to the paper.

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Investment abroad, and the lessons British industry is learning

Japan's chief export is not consumer electronics, nor ships or cars, but capital. Most of it is in the form of portfolio investment in the US, where high interest rates have attracted the billions of surplus dollars earned by Japanese manufacturers.

According to figures released in May by the finance ministry in Tokyo, Japan was second only to Britain as a creditor nation last year and is likely to emerge as leader in 1985. The country had \$74.3 billion (about £55.9 billion) more in overseas assets than in debts at the end of 1984, compared to \$37.3 billion a year earlier.

The Japanese are also stepping up their direct investment overseas, partly to get round restrictions on their exports. Between fiscal 1983 and 1984 (ending March 1985) the value of these investments rose nearly 25 per cent to \$10.155 billion, to give a cumulative total between 1951 and 1984 of \$71.431 billion (about £53.707 billion).

Britain's share of this total was \$2.766 billion, or 3.9 per cent, more than that of its nearest European rivals, West Germany and the Netherlands combined, but well behind those of the US, Indonesia, Panama and Brazil (see table).

In 1984 a record number of 16 Japanese manufacturers decided to make new investments or expand existing ones in Britain. If the second phase of the Nissan project is included, this means about 6,000 new jobs. By the end of last year there were already more than 10,000 people employed by 36 Japanese companies manufacturing in this country.

The influx began in 1972 with the opening of the YKK zip-fastener factory in Runcorn. Since then, most of the well-known electrical companies - Sony, Matsushita, Hitachi, Mitsubishi, Aiwa, Toshiba, JVC, Sanyo and Sharp - have opened plants making colour TV sets, video recorders and audio equipment for the British and continental markets.

Among recent arrivals making products other than finished consumer electronic goods are NEC (semi-conductors), Shinetsu Handotai (silicon wafers) and Yamazaki (numerically controlled machine tools).

NEC, which began operations in Livingston near Edinburgh in 1982, expects to start making silicon wafers next year in a £70 million extension to its present plant.

Shinetsu, also in Livingston, is slicing, lapping and chemically etching single crystals

imported from Japan but intends to move on to polished wafers from the end of next year and, possibly, to single crystals and epitaxial and diffused wafers after that. According to Isao Iwashita, the British managing director, the company wants to set up in this country a fully integrated silicon plant exporting to Japan and the US as well as Europe.

Yamazaki is due to begin production at Worcester next year. Its factory will be equipped with robots and machine tools whose manufacturing processes will be linked by automated handling techniques controlled by a central computer.

But by far the most important recent investment decision has been by Nissan, Japan's second largest car-maker. The first phase involves building a £50 million plant in Washington near Sunderland, which will employ about 470 people and have an annual capacity of 24,000 medium-size passenger cars based on the import of kits from Japan. Production is due to start in the middle of next year.

The second phase, on which the company will decide by 1987, would mean an additional £300 million investment for an annual capacity of at least 100,000 vehicles by 1991. At that stage about 2,700 people would be employed.

Honda, the third biggest Japanese car-maker, has been collaborating with British Leyland since 1979, first on the Triumph Acclaim then on the Rover 200 series. The two are jointly developing the "CX" executive model, to be launched later this year.

Last week Norman Tebbit, the trade and industry secretary, announced government approval for the two companies to design and develop jointly a medium-size car due for launching at the end of the decade. Austin Rover, the BL subsidiary, will also assemble other cars for Honda in Britain and there is a possibility that Honda will make engines for Austin Rover at a 350-acre site it has acquired at Swindon.

Toyota, the biggest car-maker in Japan and third in the world after General Motors and Ford, is expected to follow Honda and



Anglo-British co-operation: Making colour television sets in Matsushita, Cardiff

Nissan to Europe, although it is not clear which country it favours. The company already has a 16.5 per cent stake in Lotus.

Joint ventures between Japanese and British firms have been a failure on the whole. Daiwa and Grampian, Toray and Hyfil, Hodogaya and Ringwood, Toshiba and Rank, and Hitachi and GEC have all parted company.

The Toshiba-Rank marriage, which lasted less than three years, foundered partly because of external circumstances: the rise in the value of the pound

zation of manufacturing and sales operations, the question of whether to finance through debt or equity, and the level of components imported from Japan. Hitachi has been making TV sets on its own near Aberdeen since March 1984. At the end of last year it caused a sensation by asking all workers over 35 to take voluntary severance.

One joint venture which is still alive is between JVC, Ferguson (a Thorn EMI subsidiary) and Telefunken. The company, called J2T, in which each has equal shares, manufactures video recorders with JVC's VHS technology in Newhaven and Berlin. Dennis Harvey, one of the joint managing directors, says the previous association of the three in a marketing agreement helped to make the partnership a success.

An underlying difficulty in joint ventures is that British companies want a quicker return on capital than the Japanese, who think long-term and tend to stress marketing and building good relationships with customers rather than just profits. In the case of J2T one wonders whether the three will succeed in jointly introducing new products, given that both JVC and Thomson Brandt, the majority holder in Telefunken, have their own technologies.

Does the experience of Japanese direct investors over the past 13 years have anything to teach British industry, and what more can they contribute to this country?

Bargain struck with UK unions

Single union, no-strike agreements are a notable feature of Japanese companies' operations in Britain. In April Nissan announced that it had reached agreement with the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers (AUEW) for that union to be the only one recognized at the Washington plant. Employees will have common terms and conditions and will accept complete flexibility in working practices. A company council comprising representatives of employees and management will act both as a consultative and negotiating body.

If disputes are not settled within the council they can be referred to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service (Acas) for resolution, first through conciliation and then, if necessary, through binding "pendulum" arbitration, in which the arbitrator accepts the claim of one side or the other, the idea being that this will make each present a reasonable claim. While in-house or Acas talks are in progress, no industrial action will be taken.

Though this is not strictly a no-strike agreement, in that recourse to arbitration is not automatic, it is aimed at eliminating the need for strikes.

The Nissan-AUEW pact has been rightly acclaimed as a breakthrough in an industry which has been plagued by disputes. But it is not the first of

its kind in Britain: the Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU) has already signed similar agreements with about 15 Japanese, American and British firms.

The first of these was with Toshiba, after its joint venture with Rank had collapsed in 1981. Roy Sanderson, national officer of the EETPU said: "We sat down with a blank sheet of paper to identify the causes of industrial conflict in Britain."

These emerged as class differences between white and blue collar employees, failure of management to consult the workforce, lack of job flexibility and inadequate procedures for settling grievances.

Pendulum arbitration has been reached only once so far, in pay negotiations between EETPU and Sony, which makes television sets and video recorders at Lloyston. In this case, at Mr Sanderson's suggestion, the arbitrator made a recommendation to settle on a figure somewhere between the claims of the two sides, which was accepted. It is rather like using the pendulum method of favouring one or the other. Last month, however, the Sony workforce voted against including such mediation permanently in the agreement.

The EETPU claims that about one third of the employees at both the NEC plant at Livingston and the Mitsubishi TV plant at Haddington belong to the union. However, Mr Sanderson accuses the two companies of being "very paternalistic" and of not allowing the workers a collective point of view. The EETPU has submitted a complaint about NEC to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) on the grounds that it is breaking the OECD's code for multinational companies by refusing to bargain with the union.

The attitude of NEC and Mitsubishi exemplifies a general characteristic of British unions on the part of the Japanese. The two companies are not alone in having no union agreement, and those that have union agreements have made them on a single union basis, the nearest approximation they can achieve to the house union concept in Japan.

DIRECT JAPANESE INVESTMENT OVERSEAS (cumulative total 1951-84)

	Value (\$ million)	%
United States	19,894	27.9
Indonesia	8,015	11.2
Panama	4,916	6.9
Brazil	4,274	6.0
Australia	3,153	4.4
Hong Kong	2,798	3.9
Britain	2,766	3.9
Liberia	2,295	3.2
Singapore	1,830	2.7
Canada	1,675	2.2
South Korea	1,548	2.2
Saudi Arabia and Kuwait	1,234	1.7
Mexico	1,200	1.7
West Germany	1,170	1.6
Netherlands	1,074	1.5
By region		
North America	21,489	30.1
Asia	18,027	25.2
Latin America	13,020	18.2
Europe	9,072	12.7
Oceania	3,718	5.2
Africa	3,198	4.5
Middle East	2,927	4.1
Total	71,431	100.0

Source: Ministry of Finance

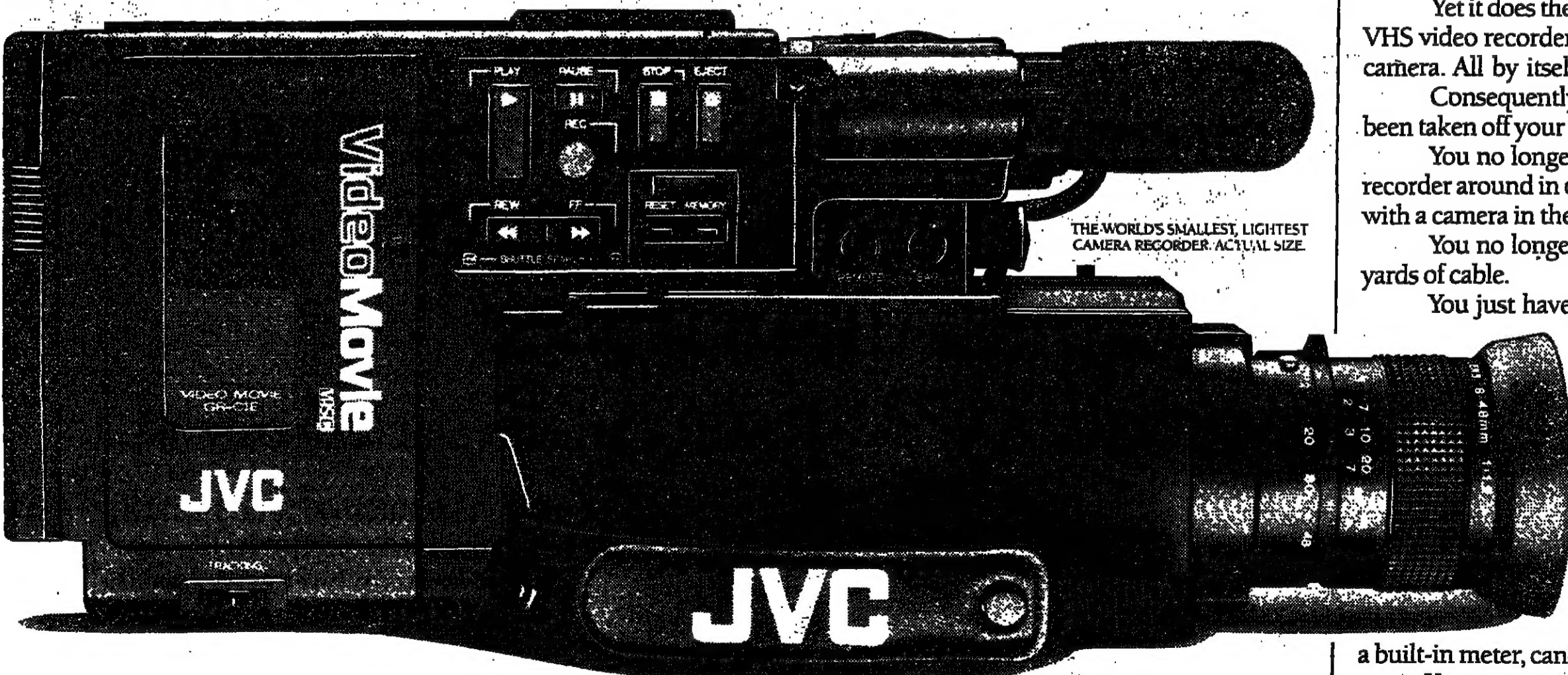
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Final check: Inspecting silicon wafers at Shinetsu Handotai, Livingston, Scotland

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The delicate, the cosmetic, the traditional, the corpulent, the spiritual. Heron dancer. Asakusa Temple. Tokyo, left. Sizing up a patient for cosmetic surgery. Traditional Sado Island dancers. Corporation of Sumo wrestlers. Buddhists at prayer

Eng. Lit. crit. is alive and Will is well read

Hamlet was first translated into Japanese in 1875, and by 1978 Japanese readers had some 51 versions to choose from. While this reflects the special status of that play in this status-conscious society, it also serves to remind us of the age and scale of the Japanese concern with British literature.

From the early days of the Meiji restoration, when translations of the novels of Bulwer-Lytton took readers by storm, to the present, when one can read, for example, 19 Iris Murdoch novels in Japanese, British literature has played a special role in Japanese culture.

On the face of it the traditional interest in British literature is alive and well in Japan today. NHK, the Japanese equivalent of the BBC, regularly broadcasts the BBC Shakespeare series. This is matched by frequent performances of Shakespeare in the theatre, usually in one of the various popular and fast-paced colloquial translations available.

Radio broadcasts also offer a series in which British or American classics are read in English with an interspersed Japanese commentary - recent readings include *The Old Man and the Sea* and *Wuthering Heights*.

Again, a visit to any of the bookshops specializing in foreign books, new and second-hand, reveals that the biggest single section is devoted to English literature. If one drops into one's local Japanese bookshop, on the other hand, one finds an astonishing range of authors available in cheap paperback translations.

All of this indicates real interest in British literature on the part of many Japanese. Yet,

as with so many things in Japan, one's first impression can be misleading, for even more than in contemporary Britain the reading of serious literature is at once generated and dominated by the universities. The Japanese university, though, is in many respects a very different institution from its British counterpart.

The Japanese word for university, *daigaku*, covers a far wider range of institutions than the English word, from the small college of a few hundred students to the mammoth universities of Tokyo, with their tens of thousands. This, with the fact that a far higher

Shakespeare is the most popular author

proportion of Japanese go on to higher education (an age participation rate of 35 per cent compared with 14 per cent in Britain) and are prepared to pay for it, means that Japan has more than 450 universities, compared with fewer than 50 in Britain.

Not only are English literature departments large and powerful in most Japanese universities, but also every student, whatever his or her department, takes some sort of course in English in the first or second year of study.

Clearly, teaching on this scale requires many teachers. An examination of this year's *ego nenkin* (directory of English studies) reveals some interesting statistics. The names of some 7,700 university and junior college English teachers are listed. This figure is matched by a list of 2,553 books or articles concerning English

studies, most of them published in the previous year.

The extent to which teachers are oriented towards literature, despite much of their actual teaching being concerned with fairly basic language work, is indicated by the fact that nearly two-thirds of these studies are concerned with British or American literature.

A glance at the index reveals that Shakespeare is overwhelmingly the most popular subject, with 127 items listed. In British literature, he is followed by Hardy with 38, Lawrence with 37 and Wordsworth with 25. The dominance of British literature is shown by the fact that there are nearly twice as many items concerned with British writers as with American.

This enormous academic establishment devoted to the study, and purchase, of British literature is the result of two factors. The first is the extraordinary prestige of the English language in Japan - it is not merely an essential tool for communication in international business or politics but above all a symbol of everything modern, stylish or cosmopolitan.

The pervasive and almost unquestioned belief in the desirability of a mastery of English gives rise to an enormous, and highly lucrative, demand for English education, which is met on a variety of levels.

The second factor is the method of recruitment in Japanese universities - as in so many fields in Japan, it is very difficult to find a job in a university without some sort of personal introduction.

This leads not so much to a lowering of standards as to a

prevalent conservatism. Without studying at a well-known university and enlisting the aid of an influential academic figure, it will be very hard to gain a full-time university post.

The odd result is that a teacher teaching English to physics students, with the professed aim of equipping them to deal with essential scientific papers in English, will as likely as not be a specialist in Chaucer, Meredith or Pater. Even more surprising is that the teaching method employed may very possibly be to read through short stories by Katherine Mansfield or Somerset Maugham, translating sentences by sentence into Japanese.

Colloquial American versus literary English

This is another example of the admirable ability of the Japanese to devise situations which satisfy many different people at once. Yet this compromise between two very different sets of interests obviously creates tensions. It is well known among teachers that many students, even those graduating in English literature, wish above all to speak colloquial American English, not to read British literary English.

One typically Japanese compromise is for the students to go to their college classes during the day and sit translating Shakespeare, and in the evening to go along to one of the many private conversation schools and pay to have lessons in spoken English.

For their part, teachers content themselves with explaining the grammar of dead

authors to often unwilling students in order to be able to continue their real academic interests. This situation will change only slowly.

Yet a warning must be sounded. In modern Japan, Britain seems to be having less and less impact. Although it still commands a certain respect as a country with a venerable culture and history, to most Japanese, including the present generation of students, modern Britain is summed up by talk of the British disease, the rapid decline of a once powerful empire.

Thus, the gap between the academic English literature establishment and the students or the general public which it seeks to educate is growing.

Scholarly study of British literature will continue and university libraries will continue to buy books in great numbers from British publishers. There is a store of goodwill towards Britain in the academic community which is of the greatest importance and which should be supported and nourished by any means. Yet, up to now British literature has been seen in Japan as the expression of a valuable and important way of life rather than merely the preserve of the academic community.

Unless Britain makes a far more active effort to impress itself upon the minds of the general public in Japan, British literature will end up just like most British exports to this country - a strictly luxury item.

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Far East streetfighting that became an art

Early this century a diminutive Japanese wrestler named Yukio Tani, only 5ft 2in tall and weighing 8 stone, astonished music-hall audiences in Britain by taking on and easily defeating all comers.

It was the first that anyone in this country had seen of this mysterious oriental fighting art, today universally known as judo, which enabled this 19-year-old Japanese to topple European wrestlers and boxers, regardless of their size or weight.

Tani's extraordinary prowess was to make him famous and for a while, wealthy. But then came the decline of the halls, and Tani turned instead to teaching this revolutionary art.

When the Budokwai ("Martial Way Society") school of judo was founded in London in 1918, he was appointed its chief instructor, his career only coming to an end in the 1930s following a stroke.

How would Tani rate by present-day international judo standards? Mr Richard Bowen, historian of the judo movement in Britain, and himself a veteran 4th degree black-belt, believes that if Tani were allowed to use his full repertoire of fighting skills, few if any of today's leading black belts would be able to stand up to him.

Tani, he says, was expert in dealing with wrestlers, boxers and exponents of savate, a French method of boxing using feet, head and hands. He was also deadly in rough-housing and street fighting.

Today Tani would be restricted by modern judo rules and would not fare so well in a contest against an Olympic champion, Bowen considers.



A struggle-session in the Budokwai's dojo, or matted practice hall in London

Tani was the first of a long line of Japanese judo masters who have taught several generations of Britons the "gentle" art at the London Budokwai. Equally famous perhaps was Gunji Koizumi, an expert on Japanese and Chinese lacquer.

His style of judo was very different from that of Tani. It was more a way of life, a discipline, than a purely fighting technique. Yet his skill was every bit as remarkable. In 1930, after the first Oxford versus Cambridge judo match, Koizumi (who was not much taller than Tani) succeeded in throwing all six of the Cam-

bridge team, and four of the Oxford team, in three minutes and 45 seconds.

Many of the Budokwai's early members were titled people or Service officers. Judo, in those days, tended to be elitist - by comparison with today's mass movement.

The first international judo match took place in 1929, when a Budokwai team visited Germany to defeat both a Frankfurt and a Wiesbaden team.

There has been a judo "explosion" since those early days. Today there are more than 1,000 clubs affiliated to the British Judo Association, which was founded in 1948, and Richard Bowen believes that around 100,000 people practise judo regularly in this country.

A move is afoot among senior judo men to take the art back to its original purpose as a fighting technique. "Turning it into a competitive sport has restricted the techniques allowed to some 30 per cent of judo's full repertoire," says Bowen. There was a danger, he felt, of the original purpose of judo, together with many of its ingenious techniques, being lost.

The Budokwai, whose premises are at 4 Giltspur Road, Soho, Kensington, offers courses for beginners as well as more advanced grades. Adult beginners' classes are held on Tuesdays and Fridays from 6.30 to 7.30pm, and junior classes on Monday and Thursday evenings from 5.15 to 6.15 and Saturday mornings from 10.30 to 12.30.

Membership is £25 a year for adults, plus £1 per class, and £18 for juniors, plus 80p a lesson.

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